FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

DPA: BREZHNEV, WARSAW [illegible]RS TO MEET IN PRAGUE

LD031925Y Hamburg DPA in German 1858 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Vienna--The Eastern bloc party leaders will meet in Prague for a sumit at the beginning of June. Rumors to this effect, which have recently circulated in Prague, were today confirmed by East European emigre circles in Vienna.

It is said that the meeting--the last took place in Bucharest in November 1976--will also be attended by Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev. It is further learned that the party leaders of the seven Warsaw Pact countries will discuss the development of the Geneva arms limitation talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, and the Vienna troops reduction talks. These topics were already discussed by the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact in Sofia last week.

IDEOLOGICAL CONCESSIONS COULD DISORIENT COMMUNIST PARTIES

LD051359Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 May 78 p 3 LD

[V. Nekrasov article: "The Strength of Solidarity"]

[Excerpt] The world communist movement--the most powerful, organized and dynamically developing force in the contemporary world--acts as the main vector of the idea of the unity of action of working people in the modern epoch and as the chief fighter for practical implementation of this idea. Detachments of the army of communists, which is more than 60 million strong, operate in 90 countries. This is the only political current which has firm positions in all three zones of the world--the socialist states, the countries of developed capitalism, and the zone of the national liberation movement.

Under conditions of the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, when the bourgeoisie is maneuvering in an attempt to strengthen its positions and to weaken the gravitation toward socialism, communist parties are seeking to improve the strategy and tactics of their revolutionary struggle. Experience convinces us that only a party built upon the basis of Leninist principles is capable of correctly expressing the interests of the working people and of determining ways of putting these interests into effect and also of insuring the high political awareness and organization of the masses. Only a party which embodies the Leninist idea of the alliance of the working class and peasantry and unites in its ranks representatives of workers, peasants, intelligentsia and all working people can stir the people's masses to the revolutionary transformation of society and to selfless labor for the future.

This experience also shows how important it is to safeguard and preserve the unity of the communist ranks and to resolutely rebuff factionalists and splittists. A deep understanding of the general law-governed patterns of social development, and their combination with a creative approach and with a consideration of the specific conditions in each individual country--such are the characteristic features of the Marxist-Leninist parties which constitute the basis of the parties' principled unity in the struggle for the interests of the working people despite the multiformity of the specific tasks of the struggle.

Imperialist propaganda is continuing its intensified anticommunist campaign, endeavoring to pit the communist parties of various countries against each other and to split the international communist movement. Under these conditions any concessions to the class enemy's ideological pressure are capable only of slowing down the essential process of the choice by one party or another of a correct position and of introducing elements of ideological disorientation into its ranks. And here the tested principles of proletarian internationalism come to the aid of the communists.

The solidarity of the communists of various countries in the struggle for their common ideals, their support of the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress, the voluntary cooperation of equal, independent, fraternal parties, and their organic combination of the working people's national and internationalist interests in their policy--such are the distinguishing features of communists' internationalism. "Proletarian, socialist internationalism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, "is our great strength. It is the fruit of our convictions and the enthusiasm of our hearts. It is our banner."

In a situation where the problem of war and peace has become the truly fundamental problem of the present time, the relaxation of international tension and the general strengthening of the positions of peace-loving forces offers the organizations of the working class new and favorable opportunities for making a very considerable contribution to the realization of the peoples' hopes for the further strengthening of universal peace and for ending the arms race. About 2 years ago the conference of European communist and workers' parties in Berlin expressed precisely and lucidly the communists' position on this question and came forward with a detailed program of action for deepening and broadening detente and for the practical implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The conference issued an appeal to all public organizations and political parties of European countries, including socialists and social democrats, to pool their efforts in the struggle to consolidate peace, to prevent the threat of a new war, to end the arms race and for disarmament.

What could not escape the attention of political observers was the fact that the positive changes taking place in the Socialist International's directives on questions of war and peace--principled support for detente and for the final act of the all-European conference, a positive approach to questions of disarmament and arms control--are all a definite contribution on their part to the cause of normalizing the international situation. However another thing was also noted--the continuing adherence by the leadership of a number of major social democratic parties to the policy devised by NATO, their links with the military-industrial complex, and anticommunism which distorts their objective assessment of the realities of the existing situation.

In this connection attention has been attracted by the Socialist International's recent disarmament conference, which was convened in Helsinki on the initiative of Finland's Social Democratic Party; delegations of the parties of 20 countries participated in it. B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in its work at the invitation of the conference organizers. Noting in his speech at the conference that in questions of the struggle for disarmament communists and social democrats have just recently formulated very close positions,he stressed that life itself imperatively dictates the need for the cooperation of communist and social democratic parties on questions of political and military detente. A program of joint action by the two detachments of the international workers movement for the purpose of opposing the arms race and coordinating action on disarmament questions was put forward in the Soviet representative's speech.

At the present stage of social development real preconditions are taking shape for preventing a new world war, for implementing social transformations in the interests of the working people, for curbing the power of the monopolies and for eliminating social inequality and injustice engendered by capitalist social deviations. This opens up favorable new opportunities for the international workers movement and its political vanguard--the communist and workers parties. [paragraph continues]

The growth of the working class' role in the struggle for democracy and the freedom of the peoples and for social progress and peace, and the strengthening of the unity of action of the various detachments of the working people will be the guarantee of the successful implementation by the working class of its lofty historical mission on a world-wide scale.

CEMA MEETING IN KISHINEV DISCUSSES FOOD PACKAGING

[Excerpts] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 26 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Excerpts] ATEM--A session of the standing working party on the standardization of products and packaging in the CEMA member countries, which is taking place in Kishinev, is devoted to questions of the standardization of products and packing and the unification of packing systems. It is being held under the program of the CEMA standing committee on the food industry.

Taking part in the work of the conference are delegations of specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. They are examining questions of the elaboration of CEMA standards on individual types of dairy products and coordinating work on the classification of methods for the comprehensive evaluation of the quality of food products by the control organs of CEMA member countries.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD071745Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 7 May 78 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with moderator Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, political commentator for Central Television and All-Union Radio; Albert Grigoryants, IZVESTIYA foreign editor; and Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political commentator]

Brezhnev FRG Visit

[Text] [Seyful-Mulyukov] Good morning, comrades. The attention of the people of the whole world is focused at the present time on the official visit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Federal Republic of Germany. The talks and meetings between the leaders of the two countries are the leading topic in the foreign press and in all the media. This major event is arousing the interest of prominent statesmen and public figures not only in Europe, but in many countries of the world. It can already be said that the visit of Comrade Brezhnev to the FRG and his extremely important, meaningful and constructive talks with the leaders of that country and leaders of the main political parties, his meetings with the West German public, will leave a noticeable mark on work to improve and widen relations between our countries, and help to consolidate the healthier climate in Europe and the world. On the Rhine, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was received as an outstanding leader of the Soviet state, who is making an enormous contribution to the cause of the struggle for peace and detente, for security and cooperation among all countries and peoples.

I should like to quote the words that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt addressed to Comrade Brezhnev: We all attach great importance to your visit. It is not only the satisfaction of being able to welcome to our country the head of a world power, the USSR, we value you, Schmidt stressed, as a farsighted statesman who is conscious of his responsibility. Very important successes in the improvement of East-West relations are associated with your personal political activity, with the principle of detente which, to a very large extent, has been determined by you personally. When you come out in favor of detente, cooperation and peace, you express the feelings and aspirations of the people, Helmut Schmidt said. Your dearest wish is to make detente irreversible.

The new Soviet-West German summit meeting is universally regarded as of enormous international significance. In the course of that meeting, major questions of international politics were discussed, above all concerning general European security and disarmament, the easing of tension in Europe and widening and deepening cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG. All this is proof that the new meeting of the leaders of the two countries will serve the vital interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany and the cause of strengthening peace. It will also open additional areas for joint efforts and will yield new and untapped reserves and possibilities. Now I will ask Albert Aramovich Grigoryants to comment in more detail on the importance of Comrade Brezhnev's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany

[Grigoryants] Undoubtedly, the visit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the FRG, his talks with the leaders of that country and the documents signed as a result can, with full justification, be numbered among international events of historic importance.

In a few days, work of enormous scope and importance has been done. There has been detailed discussion of questions of bilateral relations and the international situation. Prospects have been mapped out for the further deepening of Soviet-West German ties in all spheres. An important new contribution has been made to the cause of detente and the strengthening of security in Europe. The attention of the whole world has been riveted to the progress of the visit. Everyone understands that the future of detente, and the fate of peace on our continent, depend upon the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG. The seventies have shown convincingly how many new and indisputably useful developments have resulted from normalization of relations between our countries--useful both for each of them and for the position in the world arena as a whole. Yet for long years, our relations with the FRG were marked by the spirit of the "Cold War." I remember Bonn in the sixties. In trains, maps of the German railways showing the Third Reich borders were displayed. In the Marktplatz in Bonn, in front of the elegant 18th-century town hall, crowds of revanchists, thousands strong, used to rage on Sundays, demanding the return of Silesia, or eastern Prussia, or Pomerania, or the Sudetenland. Among the people, the mood was one of hopelessness. There was a feeling that hostility to the Soviet Union was, as it were, fatally predetermined. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 7 May rebroadcasts this item, omitting the last three sentences of this graf.]

Only a few years have passed, and we note that the FRG has become one of our major international partners. Wide contacts are developing between the two countries--in politics, economics, science, technology and culture. As a result of painstaking work, estrangement and distrust are gradually yielding to the need to seek and find a common language. The personal contribution of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the implementation of this important change has been incalculable. His name is associated with the change of direction in favor of mutual understanding and cooperation in our relations with the FRG. His name is also associated with the signing of the Moscow treaty of 1970. The treaty became a great event of international proportions. It laid one of the cornerstones of the edifice of detente and gave an impetus to the positive development that had been long awaited. It was followed by a number of other agreements, including multilateral ones. In the years that have passed, the treaty has consistently been imbued with vitality, and more has been done in Soviet-West German relations since it was signed than in the whole of the period that preceded it.

Obviously, summit meetings have played, and continue to play, a determining role in establishing and consolidating fruitful contacts between the Soviet Union and the FRG. Every time, they contribute something new and positive, enabling us to loose difficult knots and take decisions marking further progress. Let us recall Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the Rhine in May 1973. It raised Soviet-West German relations to a new level. And now we have this latest in the series of meetings at the summit.

[Kornilov] Yes, our relations are developing favorably.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Our new speaker is Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov.

[Kornilov] But that does not mean there are no problems between us. Problems do arise, and we do not always have a patent medicine to cure them or a ready-made formula of agreement. But we must always move forward, mustn't we?

[Grigoryants] Yes, we must move forward, especially in matters of strengthening peace. Europe has been at peace for more than 30 years. That has never happened before, and people have begun to get used to peace as if it were something to be taken for granted, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said. Meanwhile, however, the forces that are not well disposed toward detente continue to operate. NATO is stepping up the arms race. And in the FRG itself there are quite a few people who look back with nostalgia to the days of the "Cold War."

There's a saying attributed to the ancient Roman writer Flavius, "si vis pacem, para bellum," [if you want peace, prepare for war]. This is a dangerous formula, especially in the atomic age. The strengthening of detente has been precisely the main content of the talks on the Rhine, with the emphasis on the urgent task of reinforcing political detente with military detente. Both sides stressed that there is no rational alternative to detente and that the positions of the Soviet Union and the FRG on the cardinal issue of our time, detente and peace, do not diverge. The great importance of the need to observe the Helsinki agreements for the cause of world peace and security was noted. The task of stopping the arms race assumes particular urgency. The FRG and the whole world has been enormously impressed by the call of our party leader and of the Soviet state to put an end to stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction. "Let us stop," said Leonid Ilich: "Let us act to insure that there is no more build-up of armaments. Let us start taking real steps to reduce armed forces and armaments both on a worldwide scale, and in Europe--particularly central Europe. Let us agree to renounce the production and deployment of new systems of mass-strike weapons. Let us, by means of a binding mutual agreement, exclude the appearance in the world of the neutron weapon, which, like the sinister gifts of the Greeks, is being offered to the peoples of our continent."

Of course, much attention was paid during the visit to bilateral relations. The sides expressed a common interest in widening and deepening cooperation. Thus, the joint declaration expresses their determination to develop political cooperation between the FRG and the Soviet Union on a firm and permanent basis. This applies both to bilateral affairs and to the large international questions--such as, above all, peaceful coexistence, detente and the curbing of the arms race. An agreement has also been signed providing for a broad development of economic ties on a very long-term basis--up to the end of the 20th century. A solid material foundation is being created for peaceful cooperation between our two countries.

The economies of the Soviet Union and the FRG can compliment each other in certain respects, as was stated more than once during the meetings on the Rhine. And there has been a big breakthrough in recent years in this respect. I should like to begin with a concrete example. Kursk is widely known in West Germany. For the older generation, the name of this Soviet city is associated with the gigantic feats of the last war, but for the overwhelming majority of the citizens of the FRG, Kursk today is a symbol of the new relations between our countries. Not far from it is being built the Oskol electro-metallurgical combine, one of the biggest in the world, in the construction of which a group of leading West German firms is taking part.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] It must be stressed that the Kursk project is only one of a multitude of examples of the successfully developing economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG. This is large-scale and long-term cooperation. Trade is developing successfully between our countries: Since 1970 its volume has increased by a factor of 5.5. West Germany has become one of the USSR's biggest foreign trade partners among the capitalist states.

But our countries are not limited to traditional forms of trade relations. There is a big future for the so-called compensatory deals and large-scale cooperation. The most significant is the pipe-credit-gas deal. Eight years ago the Soviet Union ordered from the Mannesmann firm over 1 million tons of pipes in exchange for subsequent supplies of Soviet gas. The deal went off well. Recently another contract was concluded, for the supply to the Soviet Union of 380,000 tons of pipes capable of withstanding the lowest temperatures.

[Grigoryants] Yes, now it is a matter of seeking new forms and showing initiative based on sober calculations and the principle of mutuality. Considerable benefits are promised, for example, by the implementation of joint projects on orders from third countries, primarily developing countries. There are already examples: We have created associations with FRG firms, which are building a hydrostation in Iceland and a thermal station in Argentina and supplying textile equipment to the Middle East. Obviously in such big and long-term business there is no place for all sorts of obstacles and artificial restrictions. But meanwhile, they unfortunately remain. There still are lists of strategic goods, the export of which is banned by NATO. There are restrictions on the import of certain Soviet goods, and so forth. It is time to get rid of all these attributes of the past. On the whole, Soviet-West German business links have reached an important stage at which broad prospects are opening up.

The world press is commenting extensively on Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. The results of that visit are evoking a feeling of satisfaction. Very necessary and useful talks have been held, and there are grounds for believing that the results of the visit will give both greater stability and greater scope to the relations between the two countries. Much work has been done for the sake of consolidating peace. A deep impression was made on the international public by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's statements during the visit. They vividly express the Soviet people's will to defend peace and to seek disarmament. All the leading foreign papers stress that the Soviet leader has come out with an urgent appeal for an end to the arms race.

Disarmament Issue

[Seyful-Mulyukov] This appeal sounded forth at a time when, in New York, a special session devoted to disarmament issues is being prepared. And during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG the problems of disarmament were at the center of the Soviet-West German talks. I will now ask Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov to discuss in more detail this vitally important issue. Over to you.

[Kornilov] Yes, the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament will begin work in New York on 23 May. This session will undoubtedly go down in the contemporary political calendar as one of the most important and significant events, for this is the first time in the history of mankind that such a broadly representative forum with the participation of practically all the countries of the world, devoted specially to problems of disarmament, will have gathered. Here today at our roundtable we have mentioned quite rightly that peace and detente are now actively entering the fabric of everyday politics, and this is the best reward for those who, without sparing their strength, have struggled and are struggling to clear the sky of the dark clouds of war. The enemies of peace, however, and the fores of detente have not laid down their arms. The gigantic flywheels [makhovik] of the race to produce means of mass destruction of people have not only not been stopped, but on the contrary they are continuing to step up their fatal activity which threatens peace.

According to UN data, the nuclear arsenal now in existence exceeds the power of 1.3 million Hiroshima-type bombs. Every day the world spends over $1 billion on arms. In the past 10 years the NATO countries have spent an astronomical sum on military purposes, exceeding $1 trillion, and moreover half of this has been spent in the past 4 years, when the political conditions for arms limitation have arisen.

The arms race is inexorably undermining the edifice of political detente, and the threat born of this race hangs over every country and over all peoples, over the generations to come. We have come to the point where the process of political detente ought to merge with a process of military detente, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his recent interview with the West German weekly VORWAERTS. This is why the main thing now is to adopt practical measures to reduce the arms race and to curb this race.

To reduce the threat of the outbreak of a new world war and to close all channels of the nuclear and conventional arms race: this is the central trend of the active, consistent and purposeful struggle for peace which the Soviet Union tirelessly wages and which was demonstrated so vividly and fully during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's present visit to the FRG.

In recent years our country has made over 70 proposals on insuring peace and disarmament. Whichever major problem or group of problems linked with curbing the arms race one takes, be it the cessation of all nuclear tests, or the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, or the nonexpansion of existing military groupings or the banning of the development of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, it is the Soviet Union which as a rule acts as the initiator for bringing about real accords to strengthen the peoples' security. There was a broad and positive response throughout the world to the proposal recently put forward by our country on the total banning of a further qualitative and quantitative growth in arms and armed forces of states possessing major military potential. This proposal, put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech at the Komsomol congress, was rightly regarded on various continents as new evidence of the Soviet country's deep love of peace and as a realistic and constructive program whose implementation would entirely correspond with the interests of consolidating peace.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] It must be said that the Soviet Union's principled foreign policy line, aimed at consolidating peace and security of the peoples, also defines the USSR's position with regard to the special session of the General Assembly. The Soviet Union wishes the session success and will actively promote this. This is the position also of our friends. At the meeting of the committee of ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member-states, which was held in Sofia at the end of April, these states declared their firm intention to make a constructive contribution to the session's work and to seek, in this work, concrete positive results. They stated also that they are in favor of convoking a world conference on disarmament with the participation of all the states of the world.

Preparations for the forthcoming session are being made not only within the walls of the United Nations and not only by the member-states of that organization. A reduction in the material preparations for war and the curbing of the arms race is now being demanded increasingly actively by broad circles of the international public.

[Kornilov] That is quite right. Let us recall in this connection that the participants in the conference of nongovernment organizations, which include in their ranks millions of people, which was held in Geneva at the end of February and beginning of March, came out unanimously in their message to the session--to the forthcoming session--in favor of the implementation of an extensive program of measures in the field of disarmament, including such measures as all states totally ceasing tests of nuclear weapons and preventing the production and deployment of any new types of nuclear weapons, including the neutron weapon. And recently, at the end of April, in Helsinki the Socialist International held a special conference devoted to problems of disarmament. The social-democratic and socialist parties of 20 countries took part in it. At this conference, too, it was loud and clear that the primary and most important, most pressing task was to strive for the adoption of effective measures to curb the senseless, expensive and extremely dangerous arms race.

[Grigoryants] Our country and the other socialist states, and all peace-loving forces, regard the forthcoming special session as a major and important forum which will help to advance the cause of curbing the arms race. But the enemies of peace and the foes of detente approach this forum from just opposite positions. Reports are coming in one after another from Washington, testifying to the fact that U.S. reactionary and militaristic circles are still pursuing a course aimed not at limiting, but on the contrary at stepping up, the arms race, at putting into operation more and more new types of deadly weapons, the last example of this being the so-called nuclear bomb with enhanced explosive effect, the Pentagon's new barbaric creation.

[Kornilov] But that is not all. At the same time Western, chiefly American, propaganda organs, trying to erect barriers of mistrust and enmity toward the Soviet Union, continue their malicious propaganda hullaballoo about a mythical Soviet threat allegedly hanging over the countries of the West. A serious danger for the cause of peace and the cause of detente is presented by the hegemonic great-power course of the Peking leadership, a course at the basis of which has been laid the wild Maoist conception that "every generation must have its war."

Yes, the road to consolidating peace and curbing the arms race is no easy one. It is no smooth highway, but a long and difficult road where earnest efforts, persistence and single-mindedness and, if you like, fortitude and loyalty to the cause of detente are required to overcome each section. But the more important the role acquired by the coming special session of the General Assembly, the greater the responsibility for the success of this session for each of its participants. As far as our country and the Soviet people are concerned, they are firmly resolved to continue to do everything to insure that the cause of peace and detente is strengthened and the most important problem of curbing the arms race is successfully furthered.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed on West German television on 6 May, our country--the Soviet Union--sees it as one of its most important goals in international affairs to prevent mankind slipping into war, to uphold and consolidate peace--universal, just and lasting.

Afghan Situation

[Seyful-Mulyukov] And now comrades, about other international events. The attention of the world public has been drawn recently to the events in Afghanistan, where on 27 April the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council took state power into its hands. That happened as a result of an armed uprising supported by the Afghan Army and the broad masses of the country's population. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was proclaimed. According to reports from Kabul Radio, meetings of workers, peasants and students, in support of the democratic regime, are being held throughout the country. The Revolutionary Council formed a new government and other bodies of power. Nur Mohammad Taraki, the well-known Afghan political and public figure, became chairman of the Revolutionary Council and head of government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. As Taraki stated, the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan was accomplished on the basis of the direct will of the people, and without the slightest foreign interference. This revolution, Taraki said, enjoys the full support of the broad masses of the Afghan people.

[Grigoryants] Messages expressing support for the new regime and its aims have been coming in lately from all parts of the country addressed to the Revolutionary Council of the republic. Delegations of Afghan peasants and workers, the clergy and several local tribes, who have arrived in Kabul, have spoken of their support for the activity of the Revolutionary Council.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] The situation in the country, following the events of 27 April, has become stabilized. At the call of the Revolutionary Council all state, public and commercial enterprises have started operating normally. As correspondents of the Afghan BAKHTAR AGENCY report from various parts of Afghanistan, security has been insured and law and order is being observed. However, as the Afghan Interior Ministry reported on Kabul Radio, there is the possibility of the emergence of counterrevolutionary, subversive elements. It is the duty of every patriot in this instance, the report says, to report immediately to the revolutionary centres to insure that the activities of these elements are suppressed, with the help of the people.

[Kornilov] External forces hostile to the young Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have unleased a malicious campaign about the events in that country. The reactionary press in the West, distorting the true picture of what happened there, is shouting about the huge losses which allegedly accompanied the events of 27 April. Nur Mohammad Taraki particularly stressed in his statement exposing these fabrications that no more than 100 people died during the 27 April revolution. These were mostly figures from the old regime who displayed resistance to the revolution.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] One has to say that international reaction also resorted to other insidious methods of slander and subversive activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Fabrications about mythical sacrifices among figures of the Moslem league in Afghanistan have been piling up one after another. These lies have been rejected by the Afghan leaders and by statements from the majority of representatives of the Moslem ulemas. Kabul Radio broadcast the other day a note addressed to the Revolutionary Council signed by heads of the ulemas of Kabul mosques and other religious organizations in the country. It says, among other things: We are in full support of the new regime and are conscious of our responsiblity to it.

[Grigoryants] The new Afghan leaders stress that the 27 April movement is directed against the feudal orders, in the interests of Afghanistan's national social progress. The serious economic situation, the low standard of living of the population and resistance of the feudal aristocracy to pressing socioeconomic changes--all this stirred up profound dissatisfaction among the popular masses.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Despite the fact that the monarchy in Afghanistan was overthrown 5 years ago the socioeconomic and internal political situation in Afghanistan, according to the foreign press, has been very tense lately. Dissatisfaction with the existing situation broke out in the country, which finally led to a revolutionary explosion. The new authorities are embarking on their first steps in the socioeconomic sphere. Measures are being taken against specualation in the interests of guaranteeing the people food and other vital goods. A decision has been adopted on the confiscation and subsequent nationalization of all property belonging to members of the Nadir Shah dynasty which ruled the country. This property has been proclaimed the property of the working Afghan people.

[Kornilov] The leaders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have spoken of their adherence to the principles of independent and peace-loving foriegn policy, a policy of active and positive neutrality within the framework of the nonalined movement. As Taraki stressed, the criterion of new Afghanistan's relations with other countries will be their stand toward the 27 April revolution which enjoys the full support of the people. The Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki said, will defend the gains of the 27 April revolution and do everything it has to to implement the ultimate aims of the national democratic revolution in a free and independent Afghanistan.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Many countries of the world have already recognised the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They include India, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, Cuba, Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other states.

There we end our broadcast, comrades. Thank you for your attention, and until next time on the air.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL CONDEMNS S. AFRICAN INCURSION

LD0707527 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 7 Mar 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 6 TASS--The U.N. Security Council today resolutely denounced the armed invasion of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola by the South African racist regime. The Security Council was unanimously adopted a resolution, demanding "immediate and conditional [as received] withdrawal of all South African forces from Angola."

The resolution reaffirms the U.N. Security Council's support for the just and legitimate struggle of the people of Namibia for the attainment of their freedom and independence," approves Angola's support for their struggle and demands that the Republic of South Africa "should end without delay the illegal occupation of Namibia."

The resolution says that if the Republic of South Africa continues violating Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Security Council will meet again to consider the question of adoption of more effective measures in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

The resolution was tabled [introduced] by the African and nonaligned countries, members of the U.N. Security Council.

CARTER'S SPOKANE SPEECH ON USSR 'CONTRARY TO FACTS'

LD061806Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 6, TASS--President Carter made a tour of a number of states of America's West. In the opinion of the U.S. press the tour was contemplated by the White House in view of the forthcoming mid-term elections and to boost the prestige of the President. For this, as observers note, he chose quite a questionable way.

Speaking in Spokane, Washington, President Carter sharply attacked the Soviet Union's Africa policy which is aimed, as is known, at supporting the national-liberation movements. He asserted, in particular, that the Soviet Union provokes wars in Africa, although it is well-known that the USSR consistently comes out for a peaceful settlement of conflicts that arise between countries by way of talks on the basis of mutual respect by the sides for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, and non-interference in the internal affairs of one another. And, on the contrary, it is those, who now try to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union, who virtually act as instigators of the aggressors in the African Continent and in the Middle East. It is the USA, Britain and other imperialist powers that support the racist regimes which pursue the policy of apartheid and stage acts of aggression against independent African states.

Sounding strange, to say the least, are the President's assertions that there is an "innate racism" in the Soviet Union whereas in the USA blacks and whites learned to live side by side and respect one another. President Carter forgot, of course, that the equality and respect by one people for another, which have long been ensured in the Soviet Union, still remain a dream beyond reach in the United States for American Indians, blacks, Puerto Ricans, Chicanos, and other representatives of national minorities who are victims of discrimination in all fields and ruthless exploitation. Even according to official data of the U.S. Government itself, unemployment among blacks is more than twice as high as the country's average, and is 40 percent among young blacks.

The President stated that in its foreign policy the USA intends to continue to lay emphasis on human rights and religious values, in other words, to continue to preach other countries and interfere in their internal affairs, and many Americans more than once asked the question why the White House, instead of levelling unfounded accusations at others, does not busy itself with its own affairs: pay attention, for example, to the threat to execute the death sentence passed on John Harris, black fighter against racism, or take measures for the release of the Wilmington Ten--the victims of political repressions.

RADIO SEES EFFORTS TO DISCREDIT U.S.-USSR DIALOG

LD071056Y Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] The recent Moscow visit of American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance remains in the focus of public attention in the United States. Speaking in a television interview, Cyrus Vance described his Moscow talks as useful. But the news media nevertheless have launched a broad campaign which is clearly designed to discredit the Soviet-American dialog. Our political observer comments:

Most of the propaganda attacks are levelled at the Soviet-American effort to work out a new agreement on limiting strategic arms. And the really significant thing is that the attacks in the media have been joined by some members in the Congress.

This being so it may be worthwhile to try and recall the essence of the Moscow talks and the Soviet stand on developing relations with the United States. To begin with, the American secretary of state visited Moscow from 20-22 April and in this time he had a meeting with General Secretary and President Leonid Brezhnev and conducted talks with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The talks were in the focus of international attention because of the general realization that Soviet-American relations are having a marked effect on the general international political climate. During their meetings and discussions the two sides considered the key aspects of bilateral relations. They laid special emphasis on further measures to prevent nuclear war and on arms limitations. The Soviet head of state Leonid Brezhnev said the two sides made progress in preparations of a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms though it was impossible to sort out all the problems. It was officially stated that the Soviet-American talks on this matter were useful. The two sides expressed a common desire to sign a SALT II agreement at the earliest possible date.

The Soviet Union takes a very clear and principled stand on this issue. Besides maintaining the existing level of relations with the United States it wants these relations to be further developed and consolidated. The Soviet side feels that Soviet-American relations should be based on long-range considerations prompted by common concern about peace and about preventing war. But the ultimate success of this policy also depends on reciprocal moves by the American side. The Soviet side feels that the objectives of this policy can be attained if the two sides adhere to the principles of equality, mutual benefit and noninterference in each other's affairs.

In his recent speech at the congress of the biggest Soviet youth organization, the Komsomol, Leonid Brezhnev stressed that thanks to the policy of international relaxation there are now much more encouraging prospects for Soviet-American relations and for the cause of peace, even despite some fluctuations caused by political expediency. The Soviet people would like to think that the results of the Moscow talks between the American secretary of state and Soviet leaders will provide a contribution to the cause of international relaxation and will serve to promote Soviet-American relations.

It is also important not to delay the solution of some burning problems, and not to lose the existing opportunities to make further headway on a main issue, which is to reduce the threat of another world war. Any constructive effort in this field will always be welcomed by the Soviet Government and the people.

PUBLIC COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

LD062044Y Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] San Francisco, May 6, TASS--Vitaliy Chuksegev, a TASS correspondent, reports:

The Committee for the Implementation by the USA of the Decisions of the Helsinki Conference in the Field of Human Rights, a public organization set out here, serves the aims of protecting the trampled rights of millions of Americans. The committee intends to inform the public of numerous violations of human rights in the economic, political and social spheres in the USA.

As John Slavicek, the leader of the organization, said in an interview with the TASS correspondent, the American Government launched the noisy campaign round "violations of human rights" abroad but preferred not to inform the population of its own country that the Helsinki conference decisions have a direct bearing on the state of affairs that has developed in the United States itself. He emphasized that the violation of human rights is first of all the American problem.

A statement circulated by the committee points to the plight of 60 million American poor who have no jobs and have to dwell at times in urban slums teeming with rats and even look for food in dust bins. The present mass dismissals and unemployment in industry are an 'economic crime' against the Americans. The committee's statement draws attention to mass political and racist repressions in the USA. A vivid example of this is the prosecution of the Wilmington Ten headed by Ben Chavis, a clergyman. The statement condemns the brutalities committed by the police, the operations by the FBI, the CIA, as well as local police authorities and the authorities of states which are aiming to prevent the legitimate political activities and movement in defence of human rights.

The committee condemns racism and discrimination with regard to the American Indians, blacks and members of other national minorities in the United States.

John Slavicek said the committee's statement was sent out to all major newspapers of the country, but no reply came up to now. He emphasized the hypocrisy of official Washington which immediately after the Helsinki conference set up a special commission to 'monitor' the implementation of the conference's decisions abroad. John Slavicek said the struggle against violations of human rights should originate in the United States.

The committee intends to prepare a documented report on this matter soon.

NAACP MEETING IN CHICAGO NOTES CONTINUING DISCRIMINATION

LD072222Y Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reports:

One of the largest organizations of American blacks, the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, opened a three-day conference in Chicago. It is attended by more than 500 delegates from all parts of the country representing more than 450,000 members of the organization. On its agenda are the overriding problems facing America's blacks: high unemployment, poverty, social, economic and political discrimination.

The conference is taking place amidst a noticeable worsening of the conditions of the country's more than 25 million blacks. According to the latest official data unemployment among them runs at 12 per cent which is twice the average national level. The black organizations and unions however say that the actual figures are far higher; unemployment among blacks runs at almost 25 per cent.

The situation among black youth is even more alarming with 40 per cent of them out of a job. "Our youth is losing hope and faith in America," said Benjamin Hooks, managing secretary of the association, from the conference's rostrum.

Delegates have noted in their speeches that blacks continue to be discriminated against in all the spheres of life in the USA although the federal laws formally prohibit discrimination. They have stressed that most of the U.S. citizens with incomes below the official "poverty line" are blacks and other ethnic minorities.

The delegates expressed concern over the stiff resistance meeting attempts to secure that the administration take effective measures to alleviate the plight of the blacks. The official steps in that field do not meet the needs of the blacks, said the chairman of the Commission to Study Opportunities in Industry, L. Sullivan.

SENATE INQUIRES INTO CIA INFLUENCE ON PRESS

LD061417Y Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 6, TASS--Hearings continue in the U.S. Senate in connection with the revelations about the use of American and foreign journalists by the Central Intelligence Agency for espionage and subversive activity against other countries. According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report Keith Fuller, president of the ASSOCIATED PRESS, Richard Leonard, vice president of the Milwaukee JOURNAL, Philip Geyelin, editorial page editor of the Washington POST, and CBS news correspondent Mike Wallace expressed concern over this unsavory practice of the CIA when testifying on Thursday before the Senate Intelligence Committee.

There are serious grounds for their concern. The former director of the CIA William Colby and the present chief of the U.S. intelligence services Stansfield Turner both admitted the existence of close contacts of the CIA with journalists and actually declared for their continuation.

The CIA's influence over the press gives the lie to the concept of bourgeois freedom of the press. Instead of objective information, the versions that suit the CIA are being published.

The use of journalists in the interests of the CIA kills the Americans' dreams of justice and democracy, said President of the U.S. Society of Newspaper Editors Eugene Patterson. His viewpoint is shared by the Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper De Moines REGISTER AND TRIBUNE Gilbert Cranberg. The government must not deceive the readers abroad and its own people, he said.

The hearings in the U.S. Congress about this scandal show, however, that no one is going to ban the use of journalists in the interests of the CIA. A bill is being prepared in the Senate committee which is aimed merely at limiting the contacts of journalists with the CIA and in reality will simply conceal these contacts from the U.S. and world public.

BREZHNEV SIGNS DECREE AWARDING ORDER TO AMERICAN PUBLICIST

LD061930Y Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 6, TASS--American publicist Arthur Shields has been awarded with a Soviet People's Friendship Order for his vigorous many year long sociopolitical activities aimed at developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union. This distinction was conferred upon him also on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

The decree on awarding Arthur Shields with the order has been signed by President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE CONTINUES TOUR OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

Radio Comment

LD061329Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale has ended his visit to Thailand. He is now on a tour of five countries of Southeast Asia and the Pacific area. Analysts point out that this is the first trip of such a high-ranking American official since the end of the conflict in Indochina. This alone shows that the United States is very much interested in the regions through which Mondale's current route lies. And he himself, speaking in Manila and Bangkok, promised a positive and prospective participation of the United States in the affairs of Asia and the Pacific area.

What does this mean specifically? To answer that question it is better to put aside the diplomatic language and recall what the other American officials have been saying about the course which the United States intends to conduct in Southeast Asia and in the Pacific. Speaking in Los Angeles recently, Defense Secretary Harold Brown made it quite clear that the United States does not intend to leave Asia. And there was talk about that in Washington just when the war in Vietnam had ended. On the contrary, the Pentagon plans to continue intensive military preparations there. That was confirmed a few days ago in New York by the presidential national security aide, Zbigniew Brzezinski. He stated that the United States will support a powerful and all-round military presence and active diplomacy in Asia and in the Pacific area.

When speaking about United States presence in Asia it should be pointed out that during the Indochina conflict the bases in Thailand and in the Philippines were the chief strongholds of the Pentagon. After the conflict was over Bangkok was able to have those bases removed from its territory. The Government of Thailand that came to power last October decided against a confrontation against the neighboring countries and took the course of developing goodneighborly relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence. As for the Philippines, it continues to insist strongly on establishing its sovereignty over the American military bases in the country. All those changes run counter to the United States policy of building up its military presence in Asia. So it may quite be that the present tour of Vice President Mondale is an attempt to bring closer American policy and that of Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries.

It is very indicative that before his trip began officials in Washington expressed the hope that it will be a new chapter in relations between the United States and members of ASEAN.

This time there are also the persistent efforts made by certain American circles in recent years to give ASEAN a military orientation, and, as the Japanese press puts it, to turn it into their [word indistinct] military bloc. It goes without saying that such a change in the policy of the (?association) would make it possible to use the member countries in the strategic interests of Washington [words indistinct]. Such a prospect could not fit in with ASEAN's proposal to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and neutrality, excluding imperialist military preparations in the region. Nor is that in line with the desire of the people of that area to have goodneighborly cooperation.

Goes to Australia From Indonesia

LD072132Y Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta, May 7, TASS--Having completed his Indonesian visit the U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale today flew for Australia. During his talks with President Suharto he discussed bilateral relations, the situation in Asia and American presence in that region.

Walter Mondale told a press conference that the U.S. was resolved to stand by its commitments to "ensure security" of Southeast Asia and declared support for the ASEAN political and economic grouping. The press reports that Washington would like to use the grouping as a base for reviving a military-political bloc in that region.

BEGIN, DAYAN WANT AS-SADAT AS 'UNIVERSAL' ARAB ENVOY

LD0514107 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 5, TASS--Israel's Prime Minister Menahem Begin, now in the United States, continues making numerous speeches, coming from town to town. In these speeches he propagandizes the Israeli policy. The aim of his propaganda tour of the United States is to enlist the efforts of the local Zionist circles for a more vigorous support of Tel Aviv's expansionist ambitions, to get from Washington additional financial aid.

Begin does not conceal that the reception accorded to him in the United States exceeded his most optimistic expectations.

Begin, in his turn, also profusely makes compliments to American patrons. Speaking to leaders of Zionist organizations in New York, he thanked for the excellent reception arranged in the White House in his honour, and described as "great" the speech, made by President James Carter, who assured that the United States would "eternally" be true to its commitments in ensuring Israel's "security" or, in other words, it is going to continue to comprehensively building up the Israeli war potential which serves Tel Aviv as a material basis for conducting its aggressive course towards Arab states.

Begin also said that the American side "positively" responded to his proposals, relating to drafting an Egyptian-Israeli separate agreement. Though the head of the Israeli Government preferred not to divulge the essence of these proposals, he made it clear that these by no means signify a change in Israel's tough policy. Begin emphasized that the demands of withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the 1967 occupied Arab lands and of formation of an independent Palestinian state are "absolutely unacceptable" to Israel. Nevertheless, he told Zionist leaders, you may rest assured that negotiations with Egypt will continue.

The Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has disclosed on what foundation the Begin Government intended to continue the negotiations. The UPI agency reports from Jerusalem that, in accordance with his statement, Israel's proposal is that Egypt should be the only representative of the Arabs in discussing the question of the future status of the Western Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza sector. This proposal has come as a consequence of the categoric refusal of other Arab states, Jordan specifically, to join an Egyptian-Israeli separate deal and to discuss the Tel Aviv elaborated plan of granting "a partial autonomy" to the population of the Western Bank and Gaza.

Thus, after the failure of attempts to broaden the number of parties to the separate negotiations, the Begin government is seeking to make As-Sadat a certain "universal" representative of the Arabs, though Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization repeatedly reaffirmed that the Egyptian president, who has taken the road of capitulation to the aggressor, and who betrayed the interests of the Arab peoples, has no right whatsoever to speak on their behalf.

Announcing Israel's proposal on "expanding the powers" of As-Sadat, Dayan said that his government insisted on preservation of the Israeli military presence in the Western Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza sector. Dayan also said that his government insisted that the Israelis be legally given the right to settle on these territories and buy land there. He stressed that the United States considers these conditions as "a constructive basis for negotiations" with Egypt.

VANCE TRIP TO MEXICO REVEALS 'PERSISTING DIFFERENCES'

LD071940Y Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levenchko reports:

The U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has ended his official visit to Mexico. He met the country's president, J. Lopez Portillo, the Foreign minister, S. Roel and other officials. Observers note that the sides have failed to reach agreement on any of the questions which have recently seriously aggravated the relations between the USA and its southern neighbour. The biggest frictions between Washington stalled negotiations on the supply of Mexican natural gas to the USA. Mexico, which has considerable resources of the fuel, has said it was ready to supply gas to the USA at world prices and had begun to build a gas pipeline costing some 4 billion dollars. Washington however had presented Mexico with an ultimatum demanding a drastic cut of the gas price. The press reports that the U.S. secretary of state discussed the question on natural gas only in general terms and the question of prices was not even raised because of the persisting differences.

Vance's attempts to secure Mexico's "cooperation" in reducing the so-called "illegal immigration" of Mexican workers to the USA were likewise without success. Until recently the American authorities deliberately encouraged such immigration because rightless Mexican workers provided cheap labour. Now that unemployment in the USA is keeping at a critically high level, Washington has decided to make the "scape goats" of immigrants.

The Carter administration has developed a plan for their deportation which Mexico described as "economic sabotage."

USSR MAGAZINE NOTES WEST'S SALES OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT

LD062034Y Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 6, TASS--In 1977 the United States sold arms to the sum of 11 billion dollars. This year deliveries will grow by two billion and reach 13.2 billion dollars. Eighty percent of all American arms are sent to the Middle East. Israel alone receives annually arms to the sum of 1.5 billion dollars and mostly free of charge at that. In 1976 France sold arms to the sum of 18 billion francs, while last year deliveries of aircraft and aviation equipment alone topped this sum. These figures are contained in the magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN].

With reference to data in the Western press, the magazine reports that during the past five years "Third World" countries spent nearly a hundred billion dollars on the purchase of arms and military equipment. Thus Iran alone last year purchased in the United States military hardware to a sum exceeding six billion dollars. Saudi Arabia, which has a population of eight million, purchased arms in the United States last year to the sum of 1.8 billion dollars.

Kuwait, with a population of less than a million, is purchasing 165 Chieftain tanks, 20 Mirage planes and 680 guided missiles. The Abu Dhabi Emirate (population 50,000) has purchased from France 32 Mirage aircraft of the latest design. Oman has ordered in Britain the sophisticated "Sea Archer" fire control system. El Salvador, Bolivia, Honduras, Guatemala, Ecuador and Nicaragua are "defending" themselves by means of planes received from Israel. The orders vary from "Arava" armoured personnel carriers and Kfir fighters to secondhand French-made Mirage planes.

CONGRESSMAN CONYERS CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY

LD070952Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2026 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington--J. Conyers, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, has resolutely criticized the maneuvering of the U.S. military-industrial complex which nurtures plans for creating ever newer types and systems of the mass destruction arms.

Hardly have the arguments around the neutron bomb died down, he said in Congress, when reports leaked to the press about the Pentagon working out one more type of a "pure" nuclear arms--the so-called "RRR" bomb, with an enhanced explosion effect. The very same military circles which up till now strenuously advertized the neutron bomb as "pure" arms, are now singing all manner of praises of the "purity" of the new, evil invention of the Pentagon, said the congressman.

He further stressed that the new bomb, just as the neutron bomb, the manufacture of which was temporarily shelved by President Carter under public pressure, constitutes monstrous danger for the cause of peace, since its use will make the risk of a universal nuclear catastrophe many times greater.

J. Conyers called on the American public to give a rebuff to the U.S. military-industrial circles which strive to impose a new round of the arms race on the world and to convince Americans about the acceptability of "pure bombs" which can allegedly be used in "limited nuclear wars" without running the risk of a universal nuclear collision. Such assertions of the Pentagon are devoid of any logic whatever and are extremely dangerous, said J. Conyers.

CHINA

PRC 'BUSINESSMEN' SEEK ARMS DEALS, NEW WORLD WAR

LD061140Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0025 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 6 May--TASS observer Sergey Stoklitskiy writes: Recently, the number of Chinese missions to Western Europe has been growing noticeably. A delegation headed by Ku Mu, vice premier of the PRC State Council, has made its first stop of a 10-week tour in France. Another group, led by Ku Ming, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, has left Peking for London for several days.

Business contacts are supposed to assist the development of international trade and economic cooperation and thereby strengthen the process of international detente. There are numerous examples of the positive development of this process in Europe. As far as the businessmen and industrialists from China are concerned, they pursue a far different goal in Western Europe, judging from much evidence. They look at the development of business contacts primarily through a gunsight. "Peking is striving for arms purchases from France and Britain." That is how Paris' LE MONDE assesses the real motives of the Chinese visitors. And not without grounds. As the New York TIMES reports, the Chinese "businessmen" are buying antitank missiles and the technology for their production from France during such "economic" talks. In Britain, the "industrialists" intend to obtain Harrier military aircraft and place orders for the construction of naval vessels. The interests of Chinese physicists undergoing training in the European nuclear research center in Geneva are not limited to the civilian sphere.

In short, these missions are directly opposed to the ideas of peaceful life on the continent. It is not accidental that avid champions of the "cold war" like Sir Neil Cameron, British chief of defense staff, greet the Chinese "businessmen" in Western Europe with warm applause.

Obsessed with militarist aspirations, Mao's successors are vigorously striving to share in the military-industrial potential of Western Europe. Those who are pandering them should reconsider the dangerous consequences of such a course. Mao Tse-tung stated openly that he had nothing against the destruction of the greater part of mankind in a new world war. The new leaders of China consider such a war inevitable. Surely the Western political figures do not also share this opinion, to the point where they are ready to supply the latest weapons to the adherents of the inevitability of a world war? One wonders what guarantees they have that they will not be in that part of mankind about which Mao spoke so openly?

China's 'Instigative Policy' Cited

OW070700Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Nikolayev commentary: "Instigative Policy"]

[Excerpts] The people of various countries on all continents are striving to further consolidate peace and promote detente and are struggling to stop the arms race. The Soviet Union, other members of the fraternal community of socialist countries and all progressive forces in the world are the forerunners of this struggle. The people of new independent countries, who have been liberated from colonialist oppression, also favor the consolidation of peace. Even the sane political forces of the capitalist world realize the danger of resuming the cold war. They, to, contribute to the promotion of peace and detente.

However, the madmen in the United States, the West German revanchists, the Israeli expansionists and the imperialist aggressive forces of new fascist regimes in Europe, are apparently plotting against this struggle. This is precisely the situation pointed out by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, who said: We are standing at a crossroads in international relations. One road leads to the consolidation of peace and mutual understanding and the other leads to equilibrium which at best rides the brink of war. In this historic struggle between the two trends, which will greatly determine the fate of mankind, China's policy plays a significant role. What trend do the Chinese leaders want to promote? The facts have shown that they are doing their best to prevent the strengthening of confidence and cooperation between countries and to aggravate tension in order to push the world into a new war. We all know that Peking, especially during the first Cultural Revolution, often advocated war and claimed that war would benefit mankind. We also know that even Mao Tse-tung said this. The present Chinese leaders are trying to avoid these highly distasteful remarks. Nevertheless, they still publicize such statements as "a new world is unavoidable" and "the outbreak of war is independent of man's will." They energetically peddle these fallacies. This proves that they want to obstruct the consolidation of peace.

Recently, the Chinese leaders slightly revised their provocative assertion that a world war is unavoidable. They said that a world war might be postponed and that they are working toward this end. However, the essence of their original assertion hasn't changed a bit. We all know that such an argument still exists in the documents of the latest National People's Congress. What will the Chinese leaders do to postpone the outbreak of a world war? According to the Paris newspaper ECHO, which cites the remarks of French Prime Minister Barre who recently visited Peking, China's leaders see three conditions necessary for such a postponement. The first is to seriously prepare for war, the second is to reject all Soviet proposals, and the third is not to be fooled by talk of peace because the disarmament talks primarily favor the Soviet Union.

From these "conditions" we can see clearly that the so-called "postponement of war" is nothing but a smokescreen for their instigative policy for a world war. During the past 15 years, Peking has often intervened and created tension in many parts of the world including Asia, Africa and the Near East. According to the Polish agency INTERPRESS, Peking's policy in Indochina is a precise example of their instigative policy. The Chinese leaders want to push the world into war by instigating a nuclear conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States. Then, they want to stand aside and watch. However, this is only wishful thinking on their part. The Chinese leaders want to increase militarism in China and concentrate on forming military groups and creating tension in various places. Many of these places are near China's borders, and the historical lesson showing that China could not escape involvement even though the past two world wars began elsewhere clearly shows that the Chinese leaders' policy is extremely dangerous to the Chinese people themselves. The genuine interests of the Chinese people require the consolidation of peace, the end of the arms race and disarmament. These things are precisely what the present leaders in China oppose.

REEMERGENCE OF PRC TRADE UNIONS DOES NOT BENEFIT WORKERS

LD052218Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 5 May 78 LD

["Twelve Years On..."--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 May--TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

NCNA reports that after an interval of 12 years, a session of the "Executive Committee" of the disbanded All-China Trades Union Federation has been held in Peking. It was decided that the ninth All-China Trades Union Congress will be held in October and will review the federation's constitution and elect new leaders. The ninth All-China Trades Union Congress will take place 21 years after the last one and 12 years after the defeat of the Chinese trade unions in the "Cultural Revolution." Mao Tse-tung and his group, of course, disbanded the All-China Trades Union Federation in 1966 and its leadership organization was closed. In numerous documents and articles that have appeared in China since then, the reason given for the Maoist's antiworker campaign was said to have been that the unions had "lost their revolutionary and militant character," because they concerned themselves with questions of "production and the material position and education of the workers."

Today, Peking is trying, contrary to the facts, to explain the 10 years of inactivity of the unions claiming sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." As if Lin Piao, one of Mao's closest comrades, and "four", headed by Mao's wife, could dictate their policy line in such important matters behind the back, and even against the instructions of Mao Tse-tung. The truth, however, is that the role played by the trade unions in China was not to Mao's liking. He did not want an organization to guard the interests of the workers, but a blind tool of his voluntarist, adventurist policy. During Mao's "Cultural Revolution", he disbanded the trade unions, just as he took reprisals against the CCP, the women's and youth organizations and the creative unions.

In the mid-70's, a process of rebuilding the trade union organizations at industrial enterprises began, but this was only a gesture. The new unions were virtually excluded from participation in industrial management, and were forbidden to deal with questions of creating normal working and living conditions for the workers. As for white-collar workers, NCNA reports that the question of restoring their right to union membership has only just begun to be discussed. According to foreign correspondents' reports from Peking, the country still does not have any labor laws. The industrial enterprises are not observing the elementary rules of safety. The British paper DAILY TELEGRAPH, quoting eyewitnesses, wrote recently that "almost everywhere in Chinese factories one is struck by the absence of any precautions guaranteeing the workers' safety...metal workers work in close proximity to molten metal wearing light cotton clothing and cloth slippers." As under Mao, Chinese workers and employers have no holidays. Moreover, citing the slogan "make up the ground lost through the fault of the four," the country's new leaders are increasing the intensification of labor. The length of the working day is being arbitrarily increased. PEOPLE'S DAILY recently admitted that the workers were complaining that they were being made to work until they were totally exhausted. Thus, there has been no real change in the plight of the Chinese worker since the present leadership came to power.

This is bringing about increasingly noticeable discontent among Chinese workers with the Maoist policy that ignores their interests. The present leadership, which is trying to eliminate the most odious aspects of Maoism while leaving its essence untouched, is taking notice of this. Under the pressure of objective circumstances, it has been forced to restore some of the social institutions abolished during the "Cultural Revolution," including the trade unions. But, in restoring the trade unions, the Chinese powers evidently have no intention of giving them any rights which they could use to defend the workers' interests. It is assumed that these organizations will most likely be used as a weapon in the continuing internal political struggle. One of their main tasks, the Chinese press emphasizes, will be to mobilize the masses of workers and employees for active participation in criticism of the line of the "gang of four", adherence to which is now being imputed to all who are in the least displeased with the policy of the present authorities.

PRC INTERESTS IN HONG KONG LEAD TO SUPPORT OF CAPITALISM

OW060859Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Mitin commentary: "How Do the Chinese Leaders Care for the Welfare of Hong Kong Compatriots?"]

[Excerpts] Recently, a RED FLAG article foolishly claimed that Chiang Ching and her confidants tried to undermine China's economic ties with the British colony of Hong Kong. This was a fabrication out of whole cloth. Facts show that the "gang of four" did their best to strengthen and expand these ties. However, it is true that the "gang of four" not only did not care for the welfare of their compatriots in Hong Kong but also abandoned them on several occasions. We want to mention here that Mao Tse-tung's successors are doing the same thing, because like their predecessors in Chungnanhai, the present Chinese leaders also have interests in Hong Kong which conflict with the interests of the Chinese workers in this British colony.

During the height of the so-called first cultural revolution in 1967, the Chinese press carried the slogan "eliminate the British paper tiger in Hong Kong." In addition, mass demonstrations were held in national and provincial capitals to support the Hong Kong working people's struggle against exploitation by colonialists. Demonstrators even burned the Hong Kong governor in effigy in front of the British Embassy in Peking. This false gesture was made ostensibly to warn Britain that the doomsday of Hong Kong--a colony on Chinese territory--is coming. Following this incident, British authorities in Hong Kong and local capitalists really panicked. There were strikes and demonstrations by workers, factory production stopped and there was disorder in the streets. However, as proven by their later actions, the Peking authorities were clearly displeased at this development. The Chinese authorities used their own lackeys in the colony, including the Hong Kong trade union, to help British authorities strangle the masses' protest movement.

A similar incident took place recently. The British magazine INTERNATIONAL REVIEW writes: The Chinese leaders did their utmost not to worsen the November 1977 labor dispute in Hong Kong. They stated that they were concerned about maintaining the colony's rule of law and order, and appealed to the colonial authorities to take proper strong measures. How can we explain Peking's action 10 years ago and its concern about maintaining order in Hong Kong? We can briefly answer this question as follows: To the executors of Maoist policy, including Mao Tse-tung's present successors, Hong Kong is an arena for capitalist enterpreneurs, where Peking owns shares of scores of companies and industrial enterprises. Several textile mills, 14 banks, more than 50 department stores, 2 large insurance companies and many real estate companies are owned by Peking. Peking's recent investments in Hong Kong have grown rapidly. This is why Peking is both concerned about maintaining order in the colony and cruelly exploiting the workers. Everyone knows, for instance, that Peking-owned textile mills in Hong Kong use large numbers of 12-13 year-old children as workers. How can Peking end this purely colonialist practice which brings it such a large profit?

Just as was reported by the Hong Kong press, the Chinese leaders have effective measures for opposing workers movements in Hong Kong. Because its special agents virtually control the activities of most trade unions in the colony, Peking is able to effectively stop any action or resolution which supports workers' demands for wage increases and better working conditions. The local magazine ASIA writes: China is very prudent toward workers movements in Hong Kong. We know that this is because the Peking authorities are aware that any activity that endangers capitalist organizations in the colony will harm their special interests.

CSSR'S STROUGAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY KOSYGIN

LD051144Y Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 5, TASS--Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal arrived in Moscow today for a working visit. He was welcomed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Aleksey Kosygin.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 5 May adds that the following officials were present at the reception: "Deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Baybakov, Katushev, Kirillin, ministers of the USSR, and other officials, among them, Ambassador of Czechoslovakia in the Soviet Union Havalka."]

Kosygin, Strougal Hold Talks

LD081249Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 78 p 2 LD

[Text] Moscow, TASS--A meeting has taken place between Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Lubomir Strougal, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government. Strougal arrived in Moscow today on a brief working visit.

During their conversation, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, primary attention was given to questions concerning a further consolidation of fraternal bilateral relations, which are based on principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It was emphasized with satisfaction that close Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation is expanding dynamically and is deepening both on a bilateral basis and also within the framework of CEMA. The fruitful development of bilateral ties in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid of 6 May, 1970 permits them to successfully solve the tasks of building a communist and advanced socialist society, tasks which were set by the 25th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the CPCZ.

There was a comprehensive discussion of progress in the implementation of the accord between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, on the joint elaboration of long-term prospects for the development of specialization and joint production between the USSR and the CSSR, which was reached in July, 1977, during their friendly meeting in the Crimea.

The leaders of both countries considered a number of questions connected with the further elaboration of long-term special purpose programs for cooperation among CEMA member countries.

The conversation confirmed a unity of views between the USSR and CSSR governments on the problems discussed and also confirmed their joint striving in every way to deepen and improve cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR. The USSR Government gave a dinner in Lubomir Strougal's honor in the Great Kremlin Palace. At the dinner on the Soviet side were--A.N. Kosygin; K.T. Mazurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers and other officials. During the dinner, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the heads of government exchanged short speeches.

L. Strougal was met and seen off at Vnukovo Airport on 5 May by A.N. Kosygin; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers N.K. Baybakov, K.F. Katushev, and V.A. Kirillin; USSR ministers B.J. Bratchenko and V.V. Krotov; S.A. Shachkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; USSR deputy ministers N.N. Rodionov and Yu. G. Mamsurov; and other officials. J. Havelka, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR, was at the airport.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV'S VISIT TO FRG

Brezhnev Speech at Bonn Luncheon

LD051522Y Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, M., 5, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who is now paying an official visit to the FRG, spoke today at a luncheon he gave in honour of Walter Scheel, federal chancellor of the FRG. He said:

"I have the pleasure of heartily greeting as our guests the leaders of the Federal Republic of Germany, leaders of the political parties, prominent representatives of the trade unions, business circles, the press, all those who have accepted our invitation.

This is the second day of our stay in the Federal Republic. As the first day, it is full of intensive work. Both sides have submitted for discussion everything that they deemed substantially important in their mutual relations and in the sphere of world policy without avoiding sharp corners. After all, realism is the only reliable basis for constructive work. And we, I believe I can say this for both sides, wish to build the edifice of our relations not on sand, but on solid ground.

Getting ready for the trip here, I asked myself repeatedly what the recent years have added to the relations between our two countries, how tangible are the changes achieved.

The great thinker and founder of scientific socialism, Karl Marx, whose 160th birth anniversary falls due today, once said that every step of genuine progress is more important than a dozen programmes. How true these words are. Nothing can substitute concrete deeds. And it is precisely the deeds that speak a very eloquent language in the given case.

The seventies, I think have shown convincingly how many new and unquestionably useful deeds were brought about by the normalisation of the relations between our two countries, deeds beneficial both for each of them and for the situation in the world arena as a whole.

Let us take for the beginning the material basis--economic relations. Big changes have occurred in this sphere. After all, we had to start from a rather low level insufficient for such two countries as ours, if not from scratch. And the results are tangible already now. It is enough to recall that over the past four years the USSR had delivered to the FRG more than 27 million tons of oil and oil products, 100 million roubles worth of chemical products, two million cubic metres of sawn timber, 120,000 tons of cotton and many other commodities. Deliveries of Soviet natural gas are increasing yearly. About 200,000 million cubic metres of gas will have been delivered before the year 2000.

During the same period we have imported from the FRG equipment and machinery, which alone is worth more than 3,500 million roubles.

West German equipment and technology are becoming a traditional component of several of our major economic projects and industrial enterprises. And Soviet orders, raw materials and fuel help you, in turn, to keep your plants and factories more busy, which, as I understand it, is very important in conditions of unemployment.

Take the cultural exchanges, for instance. It goes without saying that they play a no little role in the creation of an atmosphere of greater mutual understanding among peoples, among masses of ordinary men. And considerable progress can be noted in this domain, too.

The other day I asked for concrete figures on our cultural exchanges. And what do you think? The mere listing of the mutual exchanges that took place during the past four years occupied five full pages. They included fine art exhibitions, performances of many ensembles and companies, theatre presentations with the participation of noted directors and actors, concerts of famous singers and musicians, various meetings of intellectuals.

If we take international aspects, the changes to the better here are, probably, even bigger. Improvement of the FRG's relations with her immediate or close neighbours--GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and other European socialist states--is unquestionably mutually beneficial. This is definitely sensed by many in the Federal Republic. The successful development of these relations is borne out convincingly, specifically, by the results also of the recent visits paid to the FRG by Edward Gierek and Gustav Husak.

The admission of the FRG and the GDR to the United Nations is an important element of the normalisation of the world situation in general.

Finally, the radical change in the relations between our two countries, I should say together with the experience of Soviet-French cooperation, served as the starting point for progress towards such a notable landmark in the history of international relations as the all-European conference in Helsinki with the participation of the United States and Canada.

I should like to believe that our current negotiations and meetings will leave a notable trace in the work to improve and expand the relations between the USSR and the FRG, will help to consolidate the improvement of the European and world climate. In any case, this is the goal that we are pursuing.

And I should like to add that the successes of our joint work in this direction will be the more weightier and lasting, the more the population of our two countries realizes that the fundamental interests of the Soviet Union and the FRG are inalienable linked with the safeguarding of peace, with the understanding that the citizens of our countries should never again peer through gunsights, that the future of Europe rests only with peaceful cooperation. If we achieve such a cardinal change in men's conscience nobody and nothing shall ever divert us from this road.

This is why truthful and well-intended information about each other is important. It is important to bring up the people, primarily the youth, in the spirit of respect for other nations, to get rid of ideas and concepts that drag nations into the past like a lead weight. Huge responsibility rests here with the mass information media, schools and universities.

Ideological disputes, struggle of ideologies will continue, of course. But we are against ideologies being made to serve military staffs and ideological struggle being turned into psychological warfare. Our principle is peaceful, honest competition of ideas and social propaganda. People should not settle their relations, including ideological matters, on the battlefield. Neither you nor we need to compete in who presents the other side in a darker light. If we pursue the goal of cooperation and confidence, it would be good to try to act correspondingly.

Rounding off my speech, I wish to thank sincerely Mr. Federal President and Mr. Federal Chancellor for the attention and hospitality accorded us in the Federal Republic. It can be said already now that the visit will prove to be useful, comprehensive and necessary.

For my part, I wish to convey to you, Mr. Federal President, and to you, Mr Federal Chancellor, an invitation to pay an official visit to our country. We shall be glad to accord hospitality to you, to continue contacts with you in the interests of further deepening the relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany."

Leonid Brezhnev proposed a toast to close mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the FRG, to the health of the federal president, to the health of the federal chancellor of the FRG.

Schmidt's Reply to Brezhnev

LD051927Y Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 5 TASS--TASS special correspondent reports:

Speaking today in reply at a luncheon held by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, the FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed the big importance of Leonid Brezhnev's visit. We have in mind, he said, not only satisfaction deriving from playing host to our country to the head of a world power--the USSR. We hold you in high esteem as a farsighted statesman with a sense of responsibility. Important steps toward improving East-West relations are associated with your personal political activities and with the principle of relaxation of tension, for defining which very important credit goes to you personally. We value you as a partner about whom we know that by experience and conviction he prefers a frank dialogue.

Despite everything that divides us, Helmut Schmidt went on, we should give more thought than ever before to the ways and means by which we can draw closer together. This is necessary and possible in the interests of peace to which you strive and to which we strive.

Germans and Russians have fought twice during the present century. Particularly the last and most terrible war brought our peoples immense sufferings. We, that is those who bear political responsibility, must exert efforts for this never to happen again.

The conclusion of our Eastern treaties, including the Moscow treaty of 1970, the federal chancellor said, was an important step in the field of the policy of easing tension and a political accomplishment. It proved possible to hold the conference in Helsinki after the conclusion of the quadripartite agreement and also the treaty on the principles of relations between the FRG and the GDR.

To a large extent it was a result of your personal initiative, Mr General Secretary. We all can be pleased with its results. I regard the final act of the conference as an encouraging example of the fact that the East and the West are capable of finding a common tongue.

The years that followed this culminating point of brought [as received] about a slowing down of the process of relaxation of tension. And there were also steps backward, Helmut Schmidt said. But we do not want to permit ourselves a lessening of vigilance in the time of peace in respect of the possible danger of a new clash. I want to explain what is important for the preservation of peace by quoting the apt Russian saying--"a brain without reason is a calamity".

Indeed, by resorting to reason the East and the West must learn always and without reservation to adjust their policy to the aim of relaxation of tension. This concerns our continent and all other parts of the world. You, Mr. President, stated at the recent 18th Congress of the Komsomol that your visit to our country should help not only the improvement of the perspective of the further, still more extensive mutually advantageous cooperation of our two countries, but also serve the strengthening of detente and universal peace, especially in Europe. We wholeheartedly share these aims.

Mr President, recently in your interview to the newspaper VORWAERTS, which I read attentively, you rightly pointed out that the deepening international division of labour gives ample opportunities to all countries.

Trade between East and West is an important instrument of ensuring peace.

We must make it still more effective. It is necessary to secure that each side is directly interested in the economic progress ofthe other side, and that this strikes root in the minds of our peoples.

This goal is served by the agreement which we jointly elaborated and which is due to be signed tomorrow. It will last beyond the turn of the century. Thereby we give the character of permanency to our economic and industrial cooperation for a long term and document mutual trust, thereby making our contribution to the peaceful future. [sentence as received]

Positive development is also observed in other fields of cooperation between us.

Mr President, in our conversations we devoted much attention to matters of disarmament and security. We conscientiously appraised the problems as being of great importance to the future of our peoples, and I did not conceal that we are concerned over the piling up of nuclear and conventional military potential, and that we are convinced of the necessity of equilibrium.

Helmut Schmidt went on to say that the FRG's security is based on its participation in the North Atlantic alliance. But, he added, political and military equilibrium is a prerequisite for security of all in Europe.

Owing to our common responsibility for peace, we must jointly see to it that this equilibrium is achieved and secured through international accords between East and West, he said.

The Federal Government hopes that the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) which must lead to a stabilisation of strategic nuclear potential at a lower level will be successfully completed soon.

Our two countries participate in the multilateral Vienna talks on questions of mutual and balanced reduction of the armed forces. The aim of the talks is to draw nearer to achieving equilibrium in the whole of Europe by creating a stable alignment of forces in central Europe. On the basis of the two sides' renunciation of military superiority, we must manage to find a possibility to stop an increase in the armed forces and start reducing them.

The confidence-building measures agreed upon during the conference on security and cooperation in Europe are an important step in preparing such reductions.

On the whole, Helmut Schmidt said, the political component of detente must be supplemented by an all-embracing military component. Only in that case the process of detente may become "ongoing and strong".

In conclusion Helmut Schmidt toasted the health of Leonid Brezhnev, good relations between the USSR and the FRG, peace in Europe and throughout the world.

'Frank' Talks With Schmidt

LD0811417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Bonn, 5 May--Talks between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt continued at the Gymnich residence today.

An exchange of opinions was held on questions of international politics of mutual interest, primarily concerning all-European security and disarmament and detente.

Stress was laid on the topicality of the task of consolidating political detente with military detente. Both sides emphasized that there was no reasonable alternative to detente and that the stands of the Soviet Union and the FRG on such a contemporary cardinal issue as detente and peace did not diverge.

Great significance was attributed to the necessity of observing the Helsinki agreements in the interests of universal peace and security.

During the talks, mutual interest in expanding and deepening cooperation between the USSR and FRG, further developing and consolidating detente, and enriching the cooperation between European states with new forms, was expressed. The talks took place in a spirit of frankness and mutual respect. Present at the talks were assistants of the general secretary of CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Aleksandrov and Anatoliy Blatov, and the ambassador of the USSR in FRG, Valentin Falin; and on the West German side, U. Rufus, section chief in the federal chancellor's office.

Schmidt Tells About Talks

LD051848Y Mainz Domestic Television Service in German 1806 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Statement by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in reply to questions of newsmen at Gymnich Castle upon his departure for Bad Godesberg--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chancellor, did you succeed in convincing the Soviet head of state that Berlin must always be included in the mutual agreements?

[Answer] We talked very explicitly about Berlin.

[Question] And did you succeed in convincing him that Berlin is part of the agreements, for example, which will be signed tomorrow?

[Answer] This did not require any convincing. There is no doubt about the fact that Berlin is included in the economic agreement.

[Question] What were the key issues in today's talks? Was disarmament the key issue?

[Answer] Yes.

Bonn Press Conference

LD051610Y Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 5 TASS--A press conference was held here after the ending of today's second conversation between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The press conference was addressed by the official FRG Government spokesman Klaus Boelling and the Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin.

Questions of disarmament and detente were the main theme of today's conversation, Klaus Boelling said. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt displayed the Federal Government's positive and big interest in the successful ending of the talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and in the attainment of progress at the talks in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Already now the visit can be described as useful, informative and necessary, said Leonid Zamyatin, who spoke next. Today's conversation was very frank and positive. Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the task of disarmament and eliminating the danger of nuclear war remains as the main task. He spoke about what should be done for political detente to be supplemented with military detente. Leonid Brezhnev noted that in the cardinal question of detente and peace the positions of the Soviet Union and the FRG do not differ, the Soviet spokesman said.

Brezhnev Talks With Genscher

LD051949Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1941 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, 5 May, TASS--Today L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, held talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the Free Democratic Party, deputy federal chancellor and FRG minister of foreign affairs.

During the talks questions were discussed pertaining to the development of relations between the two countries and important international problems. In this connection the mutual belief was expressed that interaction between the two countries in the interests of strengthening peace and international detente and in the interests of the tranquillity and well-being of peoples is desirable and useful.

Genscher Comments on Talks

DW052254Y Cologne Domestic Television Service in German 2138 GMT 5 May 78 *DW*

[Ernst-Dieter Lueg interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Detente, Mr Minister, is not progressing by itself. Have you gained the impression, after your dialog with the general secretary, that new impulses for detente may be expected from Bonn which could also promote concrete projects of detente?

[Answer] We must keep in mind, to begin with, that detente is a long-term process requiring patience, and above all great efforts, to achieve the indispensable basis of trust to make it progress. I think this visit has contributed toward promoting mutual understanding. These are the preconditions for greater trust and thus for headway in the questions we cannot yet solve.

[Question] Mr Minister, in these days the Petersburg formula of the strict observance and full application is somewhat excessively used. Isn't it true that the controversy of different interpretations of the two signatory parties continues to exist?

[Answer] What I have said about the enhancement and the necessity of the enhancement of trust is particularly applicable to Berlin and the city's viability, and the development of its ties with the Federal Republic. What really matters here is that all parties involved strictly observe and fully apply the four-power agreement.

[Question] Was Berlin an outstanding point of your conversation with Leonid Brezhnev, which lasted for more than an hour?

[Answer] I explained to the general secretary my party's policy and our concepts concerning detente. He is aware, after all, that we introduced this policy jointly with the Social Democrats in the social-liberal coalition; and in this respect it is a foregone conclusion that the Berlin issue played an important part.

[Question] Do the Soviets take the Berlin position as a challenge?

[Answer] No, this is not the case, really. At least, I did not gain that impression from this dialog or from other talks, especially not if the Soviet side can be assured that we do not want more from the agreement than it can give; and this is what we understand by strict observance, namely, that we want to apply it fully.

Brezhnev Meets Party Leaders

LD051807Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1742 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--A meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Herbert Wehner, chairman of the group of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SDP] in the Bundestag, and Wolfgang Mischnik, chairman of the group of the Free Democratic Party [FDP], has taken place here.

Chairmen of the groups of the parties which form the FRG Government coalition expressed satisfaction with the progress of the talks between Leonid Brezhnev and the FRG leaders. Herbert Wehner and Wolfgang Mischnik stressed their resolve to continue to actively promote the continuation of the course determined by the Moscow treaty.

Leonid Brezhnev noted the important role of the SDP and FDP parliamentarians in the development of the Soviet-German relations and wished Herbert Wehner and Wolfgang Mischnik successes in their activities in the name of detente and the strengthening of peace.

Gromyko, Genscher Meet

LD051626Y Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 5 TASS--In the framework of the visit to the FRG by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, a talk was held today by Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and deputy federal chancellor, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

During the talk, which passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, they examined questions pertaining to relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG, as well as some topical international problems.

Genscher on Issues Discussed

DW052204Y Mainz Domestic Television Service in German 2004 GMT 5 May 78 DW

[Gustav Trampe interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher--apparently live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister Genscher, what was the main topic of your talk with the general secretary?

[Answer] Well, this is not our first meeting, but today I had an opportunity to explain the policy of the Free Democratic Party, our foreign policy principles and, above all, our attitude toward detente which the Free Democratic Party prepared for a long time and then initiated in the social-liberal coalition, and which we understand as a long-term process aimed at achieving progress for the European people through the creation of a broad basis of trust.

[Question] The FDP has always stressed with special emphasis that Berlin is a touchstone of detente. Is there any rapprochement in the Berlin issue? Will there be less trouble over Berlin?

[Answer] I believe that through the strict observance and full application of the four-power agreement a contribution toward creating more trust in this issue can be achieved and made and that this is the best prerequisite for headway in this issue.

[Question] But the three uncompleted agreements cannot be signed in the foreseeable future?

[Answer] At the moment I do not see any possibility for that; but I do think that if all sides are serious about the expansion of trust, and with a patient continuation of our policy, we will come closer to this goal as well.

[Question] Did you in this dialog, or in your talk with your colleague Gromyko, touch on international issues such as the Soviet Africa policy, a policy which the West feels is a bit of a disturbing factor?

[Answer] Naturally I had an exchange of views about international issues with the foreign minister as well as in this dialog here; and I had an opportunity to explain our stance on the North-South question, on the commitment of all industrial countries to make a contribution, and to point out that we are convinced that it is necessary, through an active disarmament policy, to raise more funds and extend greater assistance to the developing countries for the development of their states.

[Question] Did you meet with a positive echo?

[Answer] A positive echo did come especially to this point.

[Question] Thank you very much.

Brandt Talks With Brezhnev

LD052104Y Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 5, TASS--In the afternoon of May 5 the general secretary of the CPSU C., president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev had a meeting with the chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt.

A number of questions pertaining to the development of USSR-FRG relations and topical problems of the international situation were touched upon during the talk which passed in an informal and friendly atmosphere.

It was unanimously noted that the ever broader program of peaceful development and cooperation of the USSR and the FRG rests on the firm foundation of the Moscow treaty. This cooperation, as W. Brandt said, enjoys the support of broad circles of West German public opinion, including the Social-Democratic Party of Germany.

L. Brezhnev stressed the great role played by W. Brandt as one of the architects of the Eastern policy of the FRG--a policy of good-neighbourly relations and cooperation with the socialist countries.

During the talk both sides stressed the great importance for the prospects of relations between the USSR and the FRG and strengthening European peace, of the task of fostering reciprocal respect and trust among the peoples of the two countries for each other, of spreading truthful, objective information through the mass media about the life of the two countries and peoples.

Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, assistants to the general secretary of the CPSU CC Andrey Aleksandrov and Anatoliy Blatov, and the Federal Secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Egon Bahr also took part in the talks.

Tikhonov, Patolichev, Lambsdorff Talk

LD051628Y Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 5 TASS--First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev today had a conversation with the FRG Federal Minister of Economy Otto Lambsdorff. They discussed the state and prospects of economic ties between the USSR and the FRG.

On the same day Nikolay Tikhonov and Nikolay Patolichev had a meeting with representatives of the FRG's business circles at the FRG Association of Chambers of Commerce.

Tikhonov States Views

DW052221Y Mainz Domestic Television Service in German 2007 GMT 5 May 78 DW

[From the Oswalt Toppelt report on the meeting between German economic managers and Soviet officials at the Federal Economic Ministry on 5 May statements by first deputy premier of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and German industrial leader Otto Wolff von Amerongen--recorded]

[Text] [Tikhonov, voice recording in Russian, with passage by passage translation by interpreter] We discussed our possibilities of enlarging the economic relations on a long-term basis.

[Question] May I ask how you assess long-term economic relations?

[Answer] We will be able to give an answer to this question when the negotiations will have progressed a bit; but what we have discussed makes us quite optimistic.

[Wolff] My colleagues would like it better if they could hear something from you about the economic future and development of your country. In this respect we are particularly interested in hearing your view of the role which the Federal Republic could play in this respect.

[Tikhonov] Generally speaking I found it was a very interesting discussion. Tomorrow a great agreement will probably be signed on cooperation in the economic field over an extended period, and within the framework of our possibilities we shall do everything to accomplish something on our part for fulfilling this agreement. This is what we discussed today as well.

[Question] Are you really visualizing this grandiose picture of German-Soviet economic cooperation up to the year 2,000?

[Answer] Yes. Naturally I do not see in figures what the effect of it will be. But looking back at the past and noting the speed which it picked up in the past, and projecting this speed toward the future, we may anticipate a prognosis which is not bad. I believe that the development will proceed even better.

Leaders Comment on Discussions

LD051816Y Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev today warned against continuing the arms race in the East and West and spoke out in favor of early successful steps on disarmament. After the 2 and 1/2 hour talk, Schmidt said that the prerequisite for the security of everyone in Europe is the existence of a political and military balance. In the talk with Schmidt, Brezhnev earlier stressed that the tempo of the arms race was overtaking everything that is happening in the field of disarmament. "If it is not too late," Brezhnev stressed "this process must be stopped."

The chancellor affirmed the Western view that efforts must be made to dismantle the "disparities" which also presently exist in the conventional sphere and in the sphere of nuclear medium-range capabilities. Schmidt strongly supported the recent statement by Brezhnev that no side should strive for military superiority over the other. Brezhnev emphasized that the problem of preventing a thermonuclear world war is still topical.

On the subject of Berlin, Schmidt expressed satisfaction at the fact that it has been possible to find a formula for the "strict adherence to and full application" of the quadripartite agreement. Given efforts on both sides it should now be possible to find common yardsticks for realizing this agreement and thus check friction and disruption. This will create prerequisites for this city's full participation in the European process of detente.

In the "dialog" between Schmidt and Brezhnev, which government spokesman Klaus Boelling described as "intensive" and "good", Brezhnev affirmed--according to his spokesman Leonid Zamyatin--that the USSR will not be forced into accepting the right of existence of "certain" FRG authorities in West Berlin as this would signify a violation of the "quadripartite agreement." On this question, Klaus Boelling said that none of the sides involved should misinterpret the Berlin agreement as an "expander" or as a "trampoline." Brezhnev made it clear that he assessed "optimistically" the further development of the Berlin issue on the basis of the quadripartite agreement. Boelling said Schmidt welcomed this remark and stressed that this optimism must now be passed on to all those concerned.

On the subject of the neutron weapon, Brezhnev told Schmidt that the USSR has not developed this weapon and takes a negative view of plans to produce it. Brezhnev stressed, Zamyatin said, that this is in no way such a harmless weapon as "people in the West" would like to depict it. The neutron bomb would lower the nuclear threshold. For this reason, Moscow views the proposal to mutually renounce its production as an "honorable solution." In contrast to this, Boelling said, Schmidt had explained NATO's position on this new weapon.

In a 2 and 1/2 hour talk with his counterpart Andrey Gromyko, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher emphasized the importance of the Brezhnev visit not only for German-Soviet relations but for the policy of detente throughout Europe. Gromyko, too, praised the "favorable atmosphere," the Bonn Foreign Ministry announced. On the question of disarmament, Genscher pointed out that reductions in the field of arms spending can benefit the pressing needs of the third world. Genscher--like SPD Chairman Willy Brandt--is to meet Brezhnev at Scholos Gymnich this evening in his capacity as FDP leader.

FRG Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff had a 90-minute talk today with USSR Deputy Premier Nikolay Tikhonov and USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev on the important economic aspects of the visit. A Bonn ministry spokesman announced afterward that the Soviet side is prepared to actively fulfill the long-term cooperation agreement which is to run for 25 years and which will be signed tomorrow. Both sides agreed that the "real work" is just beginning.

Lambsdorff made it clear that the German side is not against offset deals in principle, which make up about 10 percent of the goods exchange between the FRG and the USSR at the present time. However, the German market should not be flooded with goods of which there is already an abundance. Bonn actually pleaded for an expansion of supplies of Soviet finished goods and not only for the import of raw materials.

Bonn Talks Conclude

LD062040Y Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 6, TASS--Official negotiations between general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt were completed at the federal chancellor's residence this afternoon.

The parties to the negotiations listened to brief reports on the results of their discussions on foreign policy and economic matters, made by Andrey Gromyko and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Nikolay Tikhonov and Otto Lambsdorff.

Summing up the results of the negotiations, Leonid Brezhnev emphasised that the negotiations revealed the mutual striving of the sides to finally overcome the past in the relations between the USSR and the FRG, to turn these relations into a factor of stability and good neighbourliness on the international arena. Both the content and the atmosphere of the negotiations warrant the conclusion that prerequisites have been laid for a further headway, for elimination of difficulties, which still exist, and which are to be ironed out in the future. The important documents elaborated in the course of the negotiations, Leonid Brezhnev said, reflect much of what both sides are going to make the content of their joint work for the years ahead.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt highly appreciated the results of the negotiations and the significance of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany for further frutiful development of relations between the two countries, for a general improvement of the international climate in Europe, for the cause of detente and consolidation of peace. It has been agreed to sign today a joint declaration and an agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in economy and industry.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 6 May adds: "Taking part in the talks were, on the Soviet side: Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Patolichev, minister of foreign trade; Bugayev, minister of civil aviation; Aleksandrov and Blatov, assistants to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zamyatin, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Kovalev and Komarov, USSR deputy ministers; Falin, USSR ambassador to the FRG; and other officials. On the FRG side: Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs; Matthoefer, minister of finance; Lambsdorff, minister of economics; Wieck, FRG ambassador to the USSR; Vetter, chairman of the FRG Trade Union Federation; Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce; Schueler and Boelling, chiefs of FRG Government departments; and other officials."]

Soviet-FRG Declaration

LD061824Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 6. TASS--Follows the text of the declaration adopted here today:

The general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev and the Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt state that the conclusion of the treaty of August 12, 1970 was an event of fundamental significance for the development of mutual relations and the improvement of the situation in Europe; the treaty will continue to determine the direction of relations between the two states.

As a result of intensive talks Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt have reached the common view that further energetic efforts are needed in the name of securing peace, contributing detente and achieving progress in the field of disarmament and limitation of arms.

In accordance with this they state the following:

1.

From the developments in the past decade the two sides draw the conclusion that detente is necessary, possible and useful. They see no reasonable alternative to peaceful cooperation of states despite divergences in certain basic stands and differences of political, economic and social systems. They express their will to expand and deepen the process of detente and to make it progressive and stable in character. To achieve that goal they will, respecting the indivisibility of peace and security in all regions of the world, use their political and economic possibilities independently, jointly and on a multilateral basis.

2.

The two sides are resolved to contribute to continued dynamic development begun by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. To this end they will seek that all the principles and provisions fixed in the final act of the conference signed in Helsinki become fully effective in the relations between all the participating states and in the whole of Europe in the interests of cooperation of states and for the good of the peoples.

This policy intended for a long perspective demands consistent efforts towards concrete successes. In this sense, the two countries have in mind to constructively use the coming period of time in order to contribute to the success of the joint plans and meetings of the states participating in the conference currently being prepared. Both governments will maintain contacts on the said range of questions.

3.

In the face of the destructive might of the accumulated and constantly growing stockpiles of armaments of all types concrete measures are necessary to end the arms race. [Hamburg DPA in German at 1857 GMT on 6 May changes "end" to "contain" in the preceding sentence.] It is the conviction of both sides that this is a problem of primary urgency and importance. Its solution for the purpose of general and complete disarmament under effective international control meets the political and economic interests of all states and peoples of the world irrespective of their size, in the first place the interests of their security.

The agreement of further steps in the field of disarmament and arms limitation should be accelerated in order that the process of detente should not be damaged by the development in the military field and should, on the contrary, be complemented by it.

The two sides deem it important that no one should seek military superiority. They proceed from the assumption that approximate equality and parity are sufficient to ensure defence. In their opinion, corresponding disarmament and arms limitation measures in the nuclear and conventional fields meeting that principle would be of great significance.

As for armed forces in central Europe the two sides reiterate the aim of the Vienna talks--to achieve, on the basis of the principle of undiminished security of the participants, a more stable situation with lower military levels than today. The two sides again pledge that in accordance with this they will be ready to participate through their armed forces in reductions affecting the direct participants in the talks on terms to be determined in Vienna.

In the opinion of the two sides, existing mistrust and the danger of military confrontation could be overcome and the security of all strengthened through such negotiations and their results as well as through further development of measures to consolidate confidence in Europe.

4.

The two sides are resolved to further improve the quality and level of their relations in all fields and seek to make goodneighborliness and growing cooperation a reliable heritage also of the future generations.

5.

The two sides regard active and businesslike exchange of views as an important means to improve further mutual understanding and greater trust. They therefore intend to consistently continue such exchange of views, including in the form of regular consultations, and at all suitable levels, with the aim of expanding the basis for agreement.

6.

It is highly important that the idea of better mutual understanding, mutual respect and greater mutual good will take root and be consolidated in the minds of the people in the two states. This applies particularly to youth who should never live through what preceding generations have experienced. Both sides are aware that constant and ever new efforts, including joint efforts, are needed for that.

7.

The two sides set before them the goal of contributing to economic, industrial and technical cooperation. They view such cooperation as an important and necessary element in consolidating bilateral relations. This cooperation should be oriented to an ever-growing degree towards a long-term perspective in order that mutual interest in its constant expansion should increase. Thus, a solid material foundation is formed for mutual relations which goes beyond the present century and benefits people in both countries.

The two sides are convinced that the agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal Republic of Germany in the field of economics and industry, signed on May 6, 1978, would mark a major contribution to such development.

8.

The lessons of history and responsibility for peace confirm the two sides in the conviction that only the road of detente and the development of mutual relations in the constructive spirit could bring nearer the implementation of the hope of the nations for secure peace.

9.

The two sides reaffirm their view that strict observance and full implementation of the quadripartite agreement of September 3, 1971 remain an essential prerequisite for durable detente in central Europe and improved relations between the corresponding states, in particular, between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

10.

The two sides stress that they will in the future continue to develop their bilateral relations in the spirit of the requirements of detente and cooperation. They are convinced that this would be for the benefit of all.

Bonn, May 6 1978

L. Brezhnev H. Schmidt

Economic Cooperation Agreement

LD061958Y Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 6 May 78 LD

["Agreement on the Development and Deepening of Long-Term Cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal Republic of Germany in the Field of Economics and Industry"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, May 6, TASS--Follows the text of the agreement signed here today:

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, taking into account the resolve, expressed in the treaty of August 12, 1978, to improve and expand cooperation, including the field of economic relations, in the interests of both states,

Referring to the agreement on the general questions of trade and navigation of April 25, 1958, the agreement on the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation of May 19, 1973, and the agreement on further development of economic cooperation of October 30, 1974,

Assessing highly the substantial progress already achieved in the field of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two states,

Seeking to constantly develop and deepen the entire complex of relations between the two states,

Being convinced that expansion and intensification of their long-term cooperation in the field of economic, industrial and technical relations do not only meet the common interests of the two states but also make an important contribution to the cause of long-term cooperation in the whole of Europe,

Desiring to implement this cooperation on a long-term basis,

Being aware that the deepening of economic, industrial and technical cooperation in Europe in accordance with the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed in Helsinki on August 1, 1975, serves the cause of detente and peace in Europe and the world;

Have agreed on the following:

Article 1

The contracting parties set before them the goal of contributing to the economic, industrial and technical cooperation as an important and necessary element in the consolidation of bilateral relations on a stable and long-term basis. Bearing in mind the long-term character of the projects agreed or being prepared by corresponding enterprises and organizations and the drafts expected in the future, in particular in the field of raw materials and energetics, the contracting parties will seek to further intensify cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit.

Article 2

The contracting parties will contribute to the further development of cooperation, in particular in the following:

The creation, expansion and modernization of industrial complexes and enterprises;

Joint development and production of certain types of equipment and other products;

The extraction and processing of certain types of raw materials including the development of minerals on the seabed;

Cooperation in the field of energetics;

Technical cooperation between corresponding enterprises and organizations;

Cooperation in banking and insurance, transport and other services;

Cooperation with the enterprises and organizations of third countries.

Cooperation shall be carried out in particular in such fields as machine-building, including transport machine-building, metallurgy, chemistry, electric engineering including the electronics industry as well as the consumer goods industry.

Article 3

The contracting parties will encourage the widest possible exchange of economic information order to improve mutual marketing opportunities. In doing so they will continue, within the framework of existing laws and rules, to encourage business contacts and the working conditions of the bureau to promote trade, the purchasing commissions, the offices of enterprises and organizations, mixed societies and technical personnel as well as contribute to the holding of fairs, specialized exhibitions, symposia and similar events.

Article 4

The contracting parties, in developing economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two states will exert efforts to take into account the principles of international division of labour and the conditions of the corresponding markets. Given mutual interest, cooperation in the implementation of large-scale and long-term projects could be linked with supply of products produced as a result of such cooperation.

Article 5

Recognizing the significance of financing, including the granting of middle-term and long-term credits, for the further development of economic cooperation, the contracting parties, will in order to achieve the goals of the present agreement as regards the offering of safeguards, exert efforts to grant middle-term and long-credits within the framework of the rules existing in each state on as favourable terms as possible.

Article 6

Encouragement and supervision of the practical implementation of the present agreement is entrusted to the Commission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal Republic of Germany for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation with the participation of competent and interested economic bodies. To achieve the goals of the present agreement, the commission, with the participation of the said bodies, shall develop a long-term program on the main directions of cooperation.

Article 7

In accordance with the quadripartite agreement of September 3, 1971, the present agreement will cover (West) Berlin in keeping with established procedures.

Article 8

The present agreement does not affect the bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements earlier signed by the contracting parties. In this connection, if necessary, the contracting parties on the suggestion of one of them will hold consultations in such a way, however, that these consultations do not affect the main goals of the present agreement.

Article 9

The term of the present agreement shall be 25 years. The initial term of the agreement is fixed at 10 years upon the expiry of which it will be extended by agreement between the contracting parties for a five-year period each time.

Article 10

The present agreement comes into effect after the contracting parties exchange notification to the effect that the necessary formalities for this have been carried out in each of the two states.

Done in Bonn on May 6, 1978, in two authentic copies each in Russian and German with both texts of equal power.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
L. Brezhnev
A. Gromyko

For the Federal Republic of Germany
H. Schmidt
H. D. Genscher

Schmidt, Brezhnev Praise Accords

LD062058Y Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 6, TASS--The documents having been signed, Leonid Brezhnev said: We have just signed very important documents. They will play a great role in the development of our relations in political, economic, cultural and other spheres.

These documents still more consolidate our peoples' trust in each other. They have a good foundation.

The documents signed are directed against war. Their aim is durable peace and welfare of the peoples.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was next to speak. He said: I should like to note once again what was stressed now by General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. I should like to remind you particularly of one provision in the joint declaration which says: Both sides are fully determined to continue improving the quality and raising the level of their relations, in all spheres and to exert efforts to see to it that good neighbourliness and the growing cooperation could become a reliable possession of would-be generations. It is a great event that after frank conversations, which were full of trust, we were able to sign this declaration. We have also signed an agreement on the development and deepening of cooperation in economy and industry for an unusually long period of time. In the spirit of these two documents, we are fully determined to continue developing our political and economic relations for the good of our peoples and in the interests of stabilization of peace in Europe and the whole world. I should like to add that the visit of the Soviet leader to the Federal Republic has justified itself for both sides, for the policy of detente in Europe and the whole world.

Willy Brandt Comments on Accords

LD062106Y Hamburg DPA in German 2006 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Goettingen--Willy Brandt, SPD chairman and former chancellor, has called the agreements between Bonn and Moscow signed today as "important impulses" and "new beginnings." Speaking at an SPD electoral meeting in Goettingen this evening, attended by some 3,000 people, Brandt said that "the two documents could introduce a new stage in the relationship between these two states." Such a visit and the discussions changed "of course, nothing concerning the differences between the Federal Republic and the USSR," he said. However, this is an attempt to reduce tensions, to develop cultural and economic cooperation, and to thus make a contribution toward safeguarding peace.

Brandt said that this is the first time an agreement on economic cooperation which covers 25 years has been concluded between states of this type. This is "politically of great importance," for short-term agreements contain "right from the start at least some mistrust."

Brezhnev Talks With Kohl

LD061149Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1134 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, 6 May--There was a conversation in the first half of the day between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Helmut Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union.

Certain issues of mutual interest were discussed during the conversation which was attended by R. Weizsaecker, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU faction in the Bundestag.

Bonn, 6 May--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had a meeting with Franz Josef Straus, chairman of the Christian Social Union. There was an exchange of opinions on a number of political problems.

Kohl Interviewed on Talk

DW061845Y Mainz Domestic Television Service in German 1804 GMT 6 May 78 DW

[Interview with CDU Chairman Dr Helmut Kohl by unidentified reporter at Gymnich Castle--recorded]

[Text] [Kohl] According to what I could gather after a talk lasting for a bit more than half an hour, I see no reason for careful optimism in regard to Berlin.

[Question] What are the contrasting points?

[Answer] We had a very open, frank, direct and maybe in some areas even very direct talk on the problems of a basic claim of the Germans to the unity of the German nation.

[Question] What did Brezhnev say?

[Answer] We exchanged opinions. Of course one opinion stands against the other. I pointed out that all peoples of this world have the right to determine their way into history, including the Germans and the people in the Soviet Union. I said particularly that everybody who really is a patriot, whether a Soviet patriot or a German patriot, must insist on this right even if he is recognizing all realities.

[Question] What was Brezhnev's opinion?

[Answer] Opinions were different.

[Question] What was his?

[Answer] It was the official opinion you know.

Brezhnev-Strauss Meeting

LD061424Y Hamburg DPA in German 1349 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss assured the Soviet head of state and party Leonid Brezhnev that a CDU/CSU-led Federal Government would be a serious partner for the Soviet Union.

In the course of a meeting in Gymnich Castle lasting 45 minutes Strauss stated that a government composed of the union would avoid using ambiguous formulation. The CSU leader stressed with emphasis that war is not a political means. Military solutions represent the end of politics.

Norbert Schaefer, spokesman for the CSU group, said that during the meeting with Brezhnev, Strauss discussed the two country's history, and recalled the suffering of both whem they were opposing each other. At the same time Strauss stressed the opportunities of cooperation and underlined that the mistakes of the past must not be repeated. When Russians and Germans understand each other well then their neighbors do well.

Strauss expressed the view that detente is indivisible. It is not only important that there is no shooting in Europe. Potential conflict in the Middle East or Africa which could get out of control must also be avoided.

After the meeting Strauss was, as a special gesture, accompanied by Brezhnev to his car. There the CSU chairman thanked him for the "cordial, frank and good discussion." In reply to questions Strauss said that the meeting had taken place in complete openness and frankness, and he described the meeting as the beginning of an exchange of views and starting point for further discussion. The meeting was marked by mutual understanding, which does not mean agreement.

The remark by Strauss about the starting point for further discussions does not, it is learned, mean that during his meeting with Brezhnev invitations were extended.

Asked about his impression about Brezhnev, Strauss said later that in the face of many sensational exaggerated reports about the state of health of the Soviet head of state one must avoid misjudging his political intelligence, mental alertness and potential based on long-standing experience.

For about 51 minutes at the beginning of the meeting Brezhnev expressed his views from notes. Strauss then replied to him directly without dealing in detail with any of the topics already brought up by the Federal Government or CSU Chairman Helmut Kohl. Strauss told the Soviet Communist Party leader that without doubt there are differences between the CDU/CSU and the Soviet Union on some questions. But clearly there are also misunderstandings, which seem to appear as differences, and which could be cleared up during such a meeting.

CSU Chairman Strauss On Talk

DW061935Y Hamburg Domestic Television Service in German 1908 GMT 6 May 78 DW

[Ernst-Dieter Lueg interview with CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss in front of Gymnich Castle--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Could you summarize your meeting [with Brezhnev] by saying that basic differences of opinion have remained in assessing international politics?

[Answer] There have been common and different points of view.

[Question] What were the common points of view?

[Answer] Joint opinion exists insofar as the West and the East, if I may use that primitive comparison, know that the buildup of conflict potentials some day can escape the control of the politically responsible; an automatic development could then set in which would mean the end of both side's policies within a foreseeable future. I had the impression that he was taking me very seriously, and I have no reason why I should not take him very seriously too.

Further Report

DW0619Z2Y [Mainz Domestic Television Service in German 1806 GMT 6 May 78 DW
[Udo Philipp interview with CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss at Gymnich Castle--recorded]

[Text] [Strauss] There are areas where nothing changes; these are the basic positions.

[Question] The Berlin problem, for instance?

[Answer] I am talking about principles now, about ideologies, the difference in ideologies, the different social systems. And there are things where there is a better mutual understanding. I think that through my discussions I have contributed somewhat to dismantling a prejudice.

[Question] Does this also hold true for Berlin?

[Answer] This holds true for all problems.

[Question] Is it possible to get anything going in Berlin?

[Answer] In the Berlin problem something can always be moved, but it must be approached with extreme care.

[Question] Are you optimistic then?

[Answer] At any rate not pessimistic.

Brezhnev Meets DKP Leader

LD0613S0Y Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 6, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and members of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Tikhonov, Nikolay Patolichev, Boris Bugayev and Leonid Zamyatin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Aleksandrov, members of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Anatoliy Blatov and Anatoliy Chernayev, who are visiting the FRG together with him, have had a meeting with H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, K. Fritsch, L. Muller, G. Polikeit, members of the Presidium of the Board of the German Communist Party, K.H. Schroeder, secretary of the Board of the German Communist Party, W. Behrcke and B. Landerfeld, members of the Board.

Leonid Brezhnev had a hearty comradely talk with the leaders of the German Communist Party. H. Mies greeted Leonid Brezhnev fraternally and heartily. The chairman of the German Communist Party highly assessed the active and consistent policy of the CPSU, aimed at strengthening peace and security, the cause of this freedom and independence of the peoples. He stressed the great importance of Leonid Brezhnev's new visit to the FRG for the development of the Soviet-West German political and economic relations on a long-term and solid basis, for the improvement of the international situation as a whole, particularly in Europe, for the strengthening and furthering of the detente. The visit of Leonid Brezhnev, H. Mies said, meets with complete approval of the working class, of all the peace-loving democratic forces of the Federal Republic.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed sentiments of Soviet communists' profound sympathies for the activities of the German Communist Party which devotedly upholds the interests of the working people of its country, the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world. He particularly noted the importance of the West German communists' persistent and resolute struggle for an all-round development of goodneighbourly relations between the FRG and the USSR, for friendship and trust between the peoples of the two countries. In the present-day situation, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized, the question is being solved whether people will manage to diminish and then eliminate the threat of thermonuclear war. The joint actions of all forces capable of resisting to the policy of the arms race, curbing the arms race and ensuring a peaceful development of international relations are called upon to make a considerable contribution to its solution.

In conclusion of the conversation Leonid Brezhnev wished the communists of the FRG successes in their fruitful work for the good of their people.

Brezhnev Address on FRG Television

LD0621427 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 6, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, speaking on FRG Television, said today:

It is with great pleasure that I have accepted the offer to have a talk with you today. My second visit to your country is drawing to an end. We are fully satisfied with its results. Our talks with President Walter Scheel, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Vice-Chancellor Genscher, and meetings with Willy Brandt, Chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany, other state and political figures of the FRG, were highly necessary and useful.

Going to Bonn this time, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out, we regarded it as our task, on the basis of the Moscow treaty of 1970, to determine jointly with the leaders of the FRG for years to come the main directions of further cooperation between our two countries in bilateral matters as well as to map out ways for cooperation in strengthening peace and international detente. To my mind, much has been achieved in this direction during the visit. There is ground to hope that its results will impart greater stability and greater scope to the relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union.

At present, Leonid Brezhnev said, we are at a very responsible stage in the development of world events. The Soviet Union and the FRG are capable of doing much to remove the difficulties which the process of detente has encountered in its development. It depends on our countries in many respects whether or not the positive processes that began in the international relations in the early seventies shall be strengthened and deepened.

It is an open secret that today these processes have somewhat slowed down. I shall not refer to all the causes; there is a good deal of them. But the main one is that the monstrous arms race has not been curbed so far. This is a very alarming circumstance. For such a race cannot go on endlessly. It inexorably undermines the edifice of political detente. If not stopped, the arms race may put in jeopardy the very future of mankind.

Our country, the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev went on to say, therefore regards as its major goal in international affairs the prevention of mankind from slipping into war, the safeguarding and consolidation of peace--universal, just and lasting. This is our unshakeable line. It does not depend on any situational trends. It has been legislatively recorded in the Constitution of the Soviet Union. We undeviatingly translate this course into life by all means. The efforts of Soviet diplomacy are subordinated to it. It is supported by the entire public of our country. We draw up all our plans with an eye to a peaceful perspective.

As pointed out by Leonid Brezhnev, more and more people, including citizens of the FRG, yearly visit the Soviet Union. And everybody who gets acquainted with our life in an unprejudiced way is sure to confirm: The entire atmosphere in our country is imbued with the people's highest devotion to peace, with the striving to live in friendship with all the peoples.

When we say that we, the Soviet people, need peace, we express our heartfelt desire. I happen to tour the country a good deal. Recently, for example, I again visited Siberia and the Far East. I covered thousands and thousands of kilometres and met many people. And whatever the topic, the conversations invariably drifted to international problems, too. And, in the final analysis, it came to the crucial question: Will it be possible to safeguard and strengthen peace?

In our country, the Soviet Union, there are no classes, social strata or professional groups that would be interested in war or in its preparation, would expect to batten on that. We have, of course, military factories and the Army--but neither the directors of the factories, the commanders of the Army, nor the workers and soldiers associate their well-being with war, with military orders. We would like very much--to switch the military factories to the output of peaceful commodities, to peaceful constructive purposes.

Our country is quite often compared to a huge construction site. And this is a fact, not just a figure of speech. We build much, and not simply build but, one can say, transform the very aspect of our country.

You probably, heard, let us say, about the Baykal-Amur mainline, Leonid Brezhnev went on to say. This is a railway more than 3,000 kilometres long. It is being laid in permafrost conditions, across the untrodden primeval taiga and hewn through rocks. To build it means not only to shorten considerably the way to the Pacific Ocean, but also to develop a territory equalling that of several large states. And everything has to be done practically from nothing.

Or take the development of the Tyumen oil deposits in Western Siberia. We started this immense undertaking less than 15 years ago. And today one out of every two tons of Soviet oil is produced there. There, on the Ob River, we are busy developing a region with an area of approximately a million square kilometres.

Or, finally, the projects to genuinely revive our Russian Non-Black-Soil Region. This point in question is to transform, so to say, the ancient Russian heartland. Just imagine: We have decided to practically create anew a highly-productive agriculture on an area equalling approximately that of France. All work, including the drainage and irrigation of vast areas, will end, in the main, only by the year 1990. And already by 1980 those lands must give one-sixth of the entire agricultural produce of the Soviet Union.

Our undertakings and plans are intended for decades ahead. We are elaborating not one or two, but tens of projects, the scope of each of which surpasses the plans of some states. And each of them has as its final aim to raise the wellbeing of millions of people, of our entire nation.

In the social sphere too, we handle increasingly large-scale and labour-consuming tasks. Leonid Brezhnev said. I shall give this example: We have recorded the right to housing for the first time in our new Constitution. Such a right cannot be merely declared. Tremendous efforts are being made to guarantee it. Every year eleven million people in our country move to new apartments. Rent rates in state-built houses are extremely low in our country. They were fixed fifty years ago, and have not been raised ever since. All this means that the society and the state assume an increasingly larger share of expenditure for housing.

Or another example. We have free and, probably, the world's most extensive medical service, provided to the entire population. One third of all physicians working in the world are Soviet physicians. But in order to guarantee the citizens' constitutional right to the protection of health with utmost effectiveness, further big capital investments, social measures and scientific research are necessary. There is a multitude of such examples.

All these, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out, are not ever easy tasks. We have a lot of complex problems and a lot of drawbacks, but we are resolving these problems with the help of the growing activity and initiative of millions of citizens. And we shall definitely solve them, provided a new world war is prevented, and a lasting peace is ensured on the reliable basis of peaceful coexistence. In the light of this it is not difficult to realize that the peaceful character of our policy is not an effective pose [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2130 GMT on 6 May renders this as "neeffektnaya poza"--not a pose adopted for effect], but the very essence of our life. This guarantees the steadfastness and stability of the USSR's international course the aims of which, I think, are clear, understandable and close to everyone: peace, disarmament and security of the peoples.

The important concrete proposals, which the Soviet Union advances in the international arena, are subordinated exactly to these goals, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out. We are seeking initially to curb at least the growth of armaments and armed forces of states with a large military potential. Such is the meaning of the initiatives which we have advanced lately.

Esteemed citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany: The beginning of May is a special time for our countries, for our peoples, Leonid Brezhnev said. Every year at this time we mark the ending of the battles of the Second World War on European soil. Of course we mark this differently, with sentiments which are dissimilar in many ways. This is understandable. But besides this difference in sentiments there exists also something that is common--it is, in my view, much more substantial in our days, much more important. In the past war our peoples sustained tremendous, irretrievable losses. And although nowadays new generations have grown, and although today possibly every second resident of the USSR and the FRG knows about war only from books--the past compels us to draw a lesson from the recent history, to strengthen the striving to live in peace, and prevent a new tragedy.

I believe it is time for responsible politicians of all the states without exception to say to one another, to their peoples: There should be no war! Say and do everything to rule it out in practice, but time is pressing: each lost day, each delay, each procrastination may cost too much to mankind, to all of us, Leonid Brezhnev said.

Esteemed televiewers, we are also guided by this during the talks in Bonn, he emphasized. The documents which were adopted here are of big importance.

Thus, the joint declaration which we signed together with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expresses the determination of the sides to develop political cooperation between the FRG and the USSR on a firm and permanent basis. This applies to both bilateral matters and big international matters first of all, such as peaceful coexistence, detente, and the curbing of the arms race. Signed was also an agreement which envisages a widescale development of economic contacts with an eye to quite a long span of time--up to the end of the current millenium. A solid material foundation is being laid for peaceful cooperation between our two countries.

These are good results, Leonid Brezhnev said. From our point of view, the task now is for the accords reached to be embodied in real deeds, in real joint efforts in the international arena. Let us worthily further the historic cause started by the signing of the Moscow treaty of 1970. Let us develop and enrich the good traditions of cooperation in the name of the interests of the peoples of our two countries, in the name of further strengthening peace and developing fruitful cooperation in Europe and throughout the world!

In conclusion Leonid Brezhnev said: Allow me from the bottom of my heart to thank our hospitable hosts--Federal President Walter Scheel, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, all those whom we met and with whom we held talks, you all, people of the FRG--for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality.

Best wishes! Goodbye!

Departs Bonn for Hamburg

LD062344Y Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 6, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev left Bonn for Hamburg today.

Leonid Brezhnev is accompanied in his trip by FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, vice chancellor, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG's ambassador to USSR, Hans Georg Wieck. Soviet officials, who accompany Leonid Brezhnev in his FRG trip, left for Hamburg with Leonid Brezhnev.

At the Cologne-Bonn airport, decorated with national flags of the USSR and the FRG, Leonid Brezhnev was seen off by President of the FRG Walter Scheel, other officials. Leonid Brezhnev and his party were seen off by staff-members of the USSR's Embassy, other Soviet institutions in the FRG. Children presented bouquets of flowers to Leonid Ilich. Leonid Brezhnev and Walter Scheel inspected a guard of honor. National anthems of the USSR and the FRG were played. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev warmly bidded farewell to Walter Scheel, other members of the seeing-off party.

Arrives in Hamburg

LD062350Y Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Hamburg, May 6, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports: General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev arrived here today. He is accompanied by FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and vice-chancellor, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

At the airport, decorated with national flags of the Soviet Union and the FRG, Leonid Brezhnev was welcomed by President of the Senate and First Burgermeister of Hamburg Hans-Ulrich Klose, president of the City Council Herbert Dau, and also General Consul of the USSR in Hamburg Kopteltsev. A guard of honor was lined up at the airport in honor of the distinguished guest. The Soviet officials, who accompany Leonid Brezhnev in his trip also arrived in Hamburg.

Brezhnev Visits Town Hall

LD062354Y Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Hamburg, May 6, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev today visited Hamburg's town-hall.

Leonid Brezhnev was accompanied by FRG's Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, vice-chancellor, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Soviet officials--Leonid Brezhnev's party in his trip.

Leonid Brezhnev made an entry into Hamburg's "golden book."

A memorable medal was presented to Leonid Brezhnev in a ceremony that was held. The medal was minted on the occasion of the visit of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to Hamburg.

President of the Senate and First Burgermeister of Hamburg Hans-Ulrich Klose addressed the distinguished Soviet guest with a brief speech. He warmly welcomed Leonid Brezhnev on behalf of the population of Hamburg, one of the biggest cities of the FRG.

Visits Thaelmann Memorial

LD071244Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today visited Eppendorf, the workers' area of Hamburg where Ernst Thaelmann, the outstanding figure of the German and international workers' movement, lived for a long time. A museum has now been set up in Thaelmann's house. Comrade Brezhnev laid flowers at the memorial plaque, which has been put up on the building of the museum.

In the museum's distinguished visitor's book Leonid Ilich Brezhnev left the following inscription:

I am filled with profound emotion on visiting the house where Comrade Ernst Thaelmann lived--a great friend of the Soviet Union, an outstanding son of the German people, a fighter for peace and the ideals of communism. Soviet communists express ardent solidarity with those who are continuing the cause of Thaelmann.

Leonid Ilich was warmly welcomed by Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, and other leaders of the Communist Party, veteran communists, comrades of Thaelmann, and Hamburg working people.

A wreath was laid today at the monument to victims of fascism at Neuengamme, near Hamburg, on behalf of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Brezhnev, Schmidt Hold Talks

LD071226Y Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Hamburg, May 7, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today called on Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, at his home in Hamburg and had a warm and friendly conversation with him. Andrey Gromyko, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and Willy Brandt took part in the conversation.

Helmut Schmidt gave a luncheon in honour of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Present at the luncheon were on the Soviet side--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Nikolay Tikhonov, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Nikolay Patolichev and Boris Bugayev, ministers of the USSR; and Valentin Falin, the ambassador of the USSR to the FRG; on the FRG's side--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice chancellor, minister of foreign affairs; Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany; Hans Apel, minister of defence; Otto Lambsdorff, minister of economics; and Hans-Georg Wieck, the ambassador of the FRG to the USSR.

Schmidt On Talks With Brezhnev

LD071443Y Hamburg DPA in German 1422 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Hamburg--At the conclusion of the talks with Soviet head of state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has emphasized the "trusting, open and constructive atmosphere" of the talks. During the exchange of views on almost all issues of world politics, a "higher level" in relations had been achieved "in close contact" than hitherto, Schmidt told the press in Hamburg this afternoon shortly after the departure of the Soviet guest.

This deepening of relations was also reflected in the joint declaration. Nearly all issues of world politics--from the relations between the USSR and China, the European Community, to the German-German relationship--had been trustingly and openly discussed. Berlin had not been at issue during this.

Concerning the 25-year trade agreement, the chancellor said that economic-industrial cooperation was not only of future economic but also of outstanding political significance. Schmidt announced that he would be informing U.S. President Jimmy Carter on the telephone about the talks.

TASS Notes Schmidt's Remarks

LD071944Y Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 7 May 78 LD

["Fruitful Visit"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hamburg, May 7, TASS--The visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Lenoid Brezhnev was another major milestone in the development of relations between the FRG and the USSR to which a beginning was made by the Moscow treaty of 1970. In this sense it meets historical necessity, said FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt speaking at a press conference in Hamburg today. I fully agree that the present visit of the general secretary of the CPSU CC and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet was rich in content.

The chancellor stressed that the joint declaration adequately reflects the results of the Soviet-West German dialogue at the summit level. He noted the frank, friendly and constructive atmosphere of the talks. The meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the FRG, said Helmut Schmidt, has led to the deepening of the relations between the two countries.

Noting the exceedingly wide range of problems and questions discussed during the talks, Helmut Schmidt said: The agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the field of economy and industry signed during the visit has political as well as economic significance because it is intended for the perspective of long-term cooperation.

Text of Communique

LD071325Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS--Follows the text of the communique on the visit of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the FRG:

At the invitation of W. Scheel, president of the Federal Republic of Germany [FRG] and H. Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in the FRG 4-7 May on an official visit.

A number of meetings and talks were held between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; W. Scheel, president of the FRG; H. Schmidt, Federal Chancellor of the FRG; H.D. Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs.

Taking part in the meetings held during the visit here:

On the USSR side: N.A. Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade; B.P. Bugayev, minister of civil aviation; A.M. Aleksandrov and A.I. Blatov, assistants to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L.M. Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; V.M. Falin, USSR ambassador to the FRG; N.D. Komarov, deputy minister of foreign trade; A.S. Chernayayev, deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; A.P. Bondarenko, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the FRG side: O. Lambsdorff, federal minister of economics; K. Gscheidle, federal minister of transportation, posts and communications; H.J. Wischnewski, minister of state at the federal chancellor's office; P. Frank, state secretary and head of the department of the federal president; K. Boelling, state secretary and head of the Press and Information Department in the Federal government; G. Van Well, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; P. Hermes, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; D. Rohwedder, state secretary of the Federal Ministry of Economics; H.G. Wieck, FRG ambassador to the USSR; J. Ruhfus, ministerial director at the federal chancellor's office; and K. Blech and H.W. Lautenschlager, ministerial directors at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the meetings and talks, a comprehensive exchange of opinions took place on the state of relations between both states and on the prospects and direction of their further development. The sides discussed a wide range of pressing international issues, being guided in this by the desire to strengthen peace and security in Europe and throughout the entire world. The talks took place in a constructive atmosphere and were imbued with mutual understanding and frankness.

As a result of the talks L.I. Brezhnev and H. Schmidt signed a joint declaration on advancing the cause of detente, good-neighborliness and strengthening peace.

Stemming from a mutual desire to insure effective interaction in the sphere of economics for an extensive period, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; H. Schmidt, federal chancellor; A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs; H.D. Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs, signed an agreement on developing and deepening long-term cooperation in economics and industry.

The sides stressed that the conclusion of the 12 August 1970 treaty was an event of basic significance for bilateral relations that created favorable prerequisites for their normalization and the development of comprehensive cooperation between them. The treaty was and remains one of the determining factors in securing detente and strengthening security in Europe.

In the period since the visits to the USSR by Federal President W. Scheel and Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, bilateral relations have continued to improve and deepen. The political dialog has become more intensive, cooperation on international matters closer and contacts have expanded in many spheres.

Basing themselves on the 12 August 1970 treaty and making patient and constructive efforts, the sides declared their determination to steadily develop and deepen bilateral relations. They attach great political significance to accomplishing this task.

The sides stressed that summit meetings play a particular role in forming goodneighborly bilateral relations. These meetings unfailingly provide fresh impulses to further developing and improving cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG.

They also noted the important significance of maintaining and expanding the practice of political consultations as provided for in the joint declaration of 30 October 1974.

The sides expressed themselves in favor of regular contacts between parliamentarians, economic and trade union representatives, and scientific and cultural figures.

They consider that all of this will assist in overcoming the sediment of the past and in strengthening mutual understanding and mutual trust in bilateral relations.

Great attention was given to economic relations between both states. It was noted with satisfaction that on the whole they are developing favorably. The agreements concluded in 1973-1974, and also the long-term perspective plan signed in 1974--which provided for a consistent increase in economic links--are being successfully fulfilled. Considering the volume of mutual trade that has been achieved, the sides believe that it will be possible to double trade in 1976-1980 compared with the previous 5-year period. They will strive to surpass this level as far as possible. The sides also intend to continue to comprehensively assist the improvement in the trade structure and give it a more balanced character.

It was acknowledged that of primary importance for the further successful cooperation between both countries in economics and technology are executive joint large-scale projects, arranging production cooperation and including new branches of the economy into the cooperation. The sides noted with satisfaction the progress in realizing the project for the Oskol electro-metallurgical combine and the Mogilev complex for the production of chemical fiber projects, as well as in drawing up and implementing other projects in chemicals, energy and machine-building.

The sides confirmed that they would promote cooperation in economics, industry and technology on a broad basis within the bounds of their possibilities, and that in doing so they would continue to take into account the interests of small and medium enterprises.

The sides expressed support for increasing joint industrial cooperation with enterprises in third countries.

A positive appraisal was made of the activity of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and the expert groups instituted by it.

These organs are making a useful contribution to increasing economic ties in various spheres. The sides expressed support for a further increase in the role of the commission, an improvement in its activity, and for a search for new and promising directions in its work.

In accordance with their opportunities, the sides intend to promote the development of technical cooperation and support efforts made in that direction by their corresponding organizations and firms. Particular attention will be devoted to the most important and promising trends and themes that are of substantial significance for technical progress.

The mutual desire to deepen cooperation in culture, science, education and sports, which plays an important role in the people's peaceful collective life, was confirmed.

The sides exchanged views on issues connected with the expansion of the treaty bases for bilateral relations, including both existing and new projects for agreements in specific fields. They agreed to continue discussing these issues.

Taking into account the positive experience of mutually staging exhibitions of achievements in economics and culture, the sides have it in mind to organize such exhibitions in the coming years as well.

Both sides will give support to the mutual dissemination of the Russian and German languages.

The importance of the further development of links between trade unions was stressed. The sides will also promote the maintenance of links between towns.

The sides advocate a further development of contacts between the USSR-FRG society and the federation of FRG-USSR societies, the activities of which they appraise positively as a useful contribution to the cause of mutual understanding.

The sides noted the progress achieved in solving humanitarian issues. They expressed readiness to give them positive consideration in the future as well.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the FRG federal chancellor thoroughly discussed the main problems of the current situation in Europe and international development as a whole. They expressed deep satisfaction at the fact that for over 30 years now the peoples of Europe have not known wars.

The sides stated that peace was and remains the supreme value toward which their political actions as well as the efforts of other states should be directed.

The sides stated with satisfaction that despite the existence in Europe of various political, economic and social systems, tangible progress had been achieved in strengthening mutual trust and goodneighborliness. They expressed the firm conviction that the only possible way to trust and goodneighborliness was the unswerving development of international detente.

The sides stressed that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which ended on the 1 August 1975 with the signing of the Helsinki final act by the top leaders of the participating states, had played a special role in improving the situation in Europe.

They discussed the results of the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It was noted that the meeting had confirmed the intention of the states that had signed the final act to continue the process of detente in accordance with the Helsinki decisions.

The sides stressed the importance of the complete implementation--unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally--of all clauses of the conference's final act by all the states that had signed it.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the continuation of the talks between CEMA and the EEC. They agreed that contacts between both organizations can serve to strengthen and deepen cooperation in Europe. They expressed the hope that talks between both organizations will lead to positive results.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the FRG federal chancellor held an in-depth exchange of opinions on arms limitation and disarmament, and also on efforts aimed at halting the arms race. Both sides expressed the determination to employ all possibilities and means at their disposal in the interests of a real move forward toward the goal of general and full disarmament under effective international control, which would embrace both nuclear weapons and conventional arms.

The sides stressed the importance they attach to the coming special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, and expressed willingness to help it achieve positive results. They expect that the session will give new impetus to the talks on substantive measures to limit armaments and bring about disarmament. Both sides hoped that the special session will promote the implementation of further negotiations on worldwide disarmament with the participation of all UN members. They also examined the issue of a world disarmament conference.

The sides stressed the importance of strict observance of all sections of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. They came out in favor of all states signing the treaty in order to give it a universal character.

The sides stressed the importance of the talks underway between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms as a considerable contribution to easing tension and security world peace, and they consider that it is of exceptional importance that success be achieved at these talks.

The sides believe that a total and universal ban on testing of nuclear arms is of great significance, and express their hope that the talks now in progress will soon be concluded successfully.

The sides find it desirable that an agreement on banning the development, production and stockpiling of all kinds of chemical weapons, and on their destruction, should be reached as soon as possible.

The state of affairs at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and measures connected with it, was the subject of a comprehensive discussion. In the course of the talks, the sides proceeded from the need to work out settlements that would correspond with the principle of not harming the security of any of the sides and help to create more stable relations and strengthen peace and security in Europe.

The sides expressed their concern in connection with the Near East situation and the continuing tension in that region. They are convinced that in the interests of securing a just and durable peace there, a comprehensive settlement with the participation of representatives of all the interested sides, including representatives of the Arab people of Palestine, must be attained.

The development of the situation in Africa, viewed from the angle of safeguarding detente and peace in this region, was surveyed. The sides hold that corresponding with this aim is respect for the independence, sovereignty, inviolability of the borders and territorial integrity of African states in accordance with the UN Charter and with the OAU decisions.

The sides exchanged views on problems concerning the situation in southern Africa.

The sides are agreed that an unswerving expansion and deepening of international economic cooperation corresponds with the striving of peoples for increasing their well-being and for strengthening peace. They stressed the need for international economic relations to be founded on the basis of equality of right, mutual benefit and a just observance of the interests of all countries. The sides discussed problems connected with a more significant participation by developing countries in international cooperation on the basis of a partnership of equal rights.

They expressed themselves in favor of international cooperation to insure civil aviation safety, including the prevention of acts of air piracy and the struggle against it, and also the formulation of measures to combat hostage-taking.

The sides are united in their striving to render all possible support for the United Nations in its efforts directed toward preserving international peace, security and developing interstate cooperation. They confirmed their adherence to the UN's aims and principles and their readiness to help increase its authority and effectiveness with strict observance of its Charter and a complete utilization of the possibilities enshrined within it.

In the interests of developing bilateral cooperation within the UN framework, the sides provide for the continuation of the practice of consulting on issues concerning UN activity, primarily in the area of strengthening international peace and security and also disarmament.

The sides are unanimous in that the meetings and talks that took place were fruitful and had important results. The visit opens up fresh prospects for the further development of bilateral relations and constitutes a contribution to strengthening peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, L.I. Brezhnev invited Federal President W. Scheel and Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. These invitations were accepted gratefully. The time of the visits will be specified later.

Brezhnev Departs Hamburg

LD071424Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Hamburg for Moscow today.

Comrade Brezhnev had been on an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of FRG President Walter Scheel and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The following, who had accompanied Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his trip to the FRG, left with him:

Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Polituro and USSR Minister of foreign affairs; Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade; Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation; Aleksandrov and Blatov, assistants to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zamyatin, department chief of the CPSU Central Committee; Kovalev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

At the airport, bedecked with the state flags of the FRG and USSR, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was seen off by Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG; Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and minister of foreign affairs; Klose, president of the Senate and oberbuergermeister of Hamburg; Dau, chairman of the City Council; Wieck, FRG ambassador to the USSR; and other officials. Also at the airport to see Brezhnev off were Falin, USSR ambassador to the FRG, and Kopteltsev, USSR consul general in Hamburg.

The state anthems of the USSR and FRG were played. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt reviewed a guard of honor. Children of the staff of the Soviet establishment in Hamburg presented Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with flowers.

The aircraft set off for Moscow.

Soviet television carried a live relay on the Hamburg departure of Comrade Brezhnev and the officials accompanying him.

Telegram to Schmidt, Scheel

LD071350Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Telegram from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, "from on board his airplane," to Walter Scheel, federal president of the FRG, and Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG--read by announcer]

[Text] Leaving the bounds of the Federal Republic of Germany, I want to express to you, Mr Federal President, and to you, Mr Federal Chancellor, and also to the government and people of your country, sincere gratitude for your friendly reception and hospitality. The results of our meetings and talks, which were of a constructive and fruitful nature, and the important documents signed during the visit, permit one to say that a new and significant step forward has been made in the development of relations between our countries and peoples.

I am sure that Soviet-West German cooperation will continue to grow stronger and develop in the interests of both states and of peace in Europe.

Greets Danish Monarch

LD071400Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Telegram from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev "from on board his airplane" to Margrethe II, queen of Denmark--read by announcer]

[Text] Flying over the territory of Denmark, I send you, Your Majesty, and the friendly Danish people greetings and also wishes for your prosperity and success. I express the hope that the cooperation of our countries in the interests of the consolidation of peace and detente in Europe will continue.

Returns to Moscow

LD071722Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1602 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who had been on an official visit in the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of Walter Scheel, FRG president and Helmut Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor, returned to Moscow on 7 May.

At Vnukovo Airport, decorated with the state flags of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev was met by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Yuriy Andropov, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Kirilenko, Aleksey Kosygin, Kirill Mazurov, Arvid Pelshe, Mikhail Suslov and Dmitriy Ustinov; by candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Petr Demichev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Mikhail Solomentsev and Konstantin Chernenko.

Also meeting Brezhnev were secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov, Mikhail Zimyanin, Yakov Ryabov and Konstantin Rusakov; members of the CPSU Central Committee Viktor Maltsev, Georgiy Pavlov, Nikolay Pegov, Georgiy Tsukanov and Nikolay Shchelokov; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Semen Tsvigun and Georgiy Tsinev; members of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Central Committee Antanas Barkauskas and Yuriy Churbanov; Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Yevgeniy Samoteykin, adviser [referent] to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Also among those meeting Leonid Brezhnev were G. (Berendonk), FRG charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and diplomatic employees of the FRG Embassy.

SCORES KILLED IN BEIRUT; CONSERVATIVES' ROLE PROBED

LD061604Y Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Borisov reports: The situation in the Lebanese capital has aggravated again due to armed clashes and shooting that broke out this night between detachments of the conservative forces and the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. A Sudanese unit came under the fire of grenade-launchers and machineguns approximately at 0100 A.M. The shooting spread broadly after that. Heavy arms and tanks were put into action. Fires broke out in the Ayn ar-Rummanah district. Scores of civilians were killed and wounded. Shops and enterprises were closed down in the western sector of Beirut. Automobile traffic came to a standstill. The population fears lest the fighting spreads to other districts. The armed detachments of the conservative forces have been placed on a higher state of alert and are being summoned to the barracks. There are numerous indications that the conservative forces have lately received large amounts of armaments and munition from abroad through the port of Juniyah.

The calls of the command of the inter-Arab peace-keeping for cease fire have so far remained unheeded.

All these facts show that the "Lebanese front", which unites the main conservative parties and organizations of the country, intends to exploit the present situation in the Lebanon and the continuing government crisis for exerting pressure on the central Lebanese authorities with a view to making them accept the conditions that give the conservative forces unilateral advantages in the new government of the country.

At the same time the local political quarters do not rule out the possibility that the conservative forces may endeavour to further escalate tension in the Lebanon in order to divert attention from the continuing Israeli occupation of the southern part of the country, to intensify the campaign against the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces.

SOVIET-U.S. STATEMENT SEEN AS BASIS FOR MIDEAST PEACE

LD071130Z Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Premier Menahem Begin's visit to the United States coincided with the 30th anniversary of Israel. Now we bring you a commentary by our observer, Igor Dmitriyev:

Menahem Begin as well as his foreign minister, Dayan, whose visit to Washington had taken place earlier, are against the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands. Menahen Begin is strongly opposed to dealing with the Palestinian issue in its entirety, except for giving the Palestinian Arabs bogus autonomy under Israeli military presence.

Addressing mostly Jewish gatherings in America, Menahem Begin is in fact addressing the powerful Zionist lobby in Washington, putting across one and the same message: Israel's security and safety depend on America's support--financial, diplomatic, and above all military.

Today, while the american and israeli leaders exchange assurances of loyalty and friendship, one question is pertinent: Is Israel safer today than it was a decade ago? The question is not whether it is stronger militarily but whether it is safer.

Israel boasts a better air force that some NATO countries combined. Its army is equipped with modern American weapons. It gets anything it wants for the asking. And yet Israel can hardly survive another confrontation without great human losses and (?destruction). So, have American weapons and many billions of dollars furnished by the American taxpayers bought security to Israel? The 30th anniversary of Israel was marked by a large-scale invasion of Lebanon. In Washington they were forced to admit that Israel had gone far beyond what was believed appropriate. Among other things, this admission (?rules) that Israel's approach to solving the Middle East problems by force is wrong, as it leads to more tension.

Some disgruntled top officials in Cairo, which is Israel's only partner in the separate talks, complained in interviews that Tel Aviv doesn't want peace. All it wants is land.

Years ago it was widespread to think of Israel as a tiny island in a sea of Arab hostility. Such thinking was popular in America too and was used by various Jewish agencies and the media to justify Israel's hostility towards its neighbours, the endless flow of American arms, and to encourage Israeli expansion in the name of security. In three decades Israel has started more wars than any other nation, and each time its territorial expansion was supported by the United States. Washington seems to believe in one formula: The stronger Israel is, the safer and more secure it must feel. Such an approach has only invited retaliation from the Arab countries, has fanned hatred and tensions, and (?strong) anti-American sentiment even in those Middle East countries which are described in Washington as moderates. Israeli expansion had dire effects on the country's economy, which is by all accounts gravely overstrained, and on the way of life in general. The Israeli's openly admit they live in fear and anticipation of a new round of hostilities. Such is the price of American support of its ally's aggressiveness. In spite of Washington's assurances that it wants peace in the area and that it's an honest broker in the separate talks between Egypt and Israel, the talks are deadlocked. They deadlocked for a number of reasons, and Israel's intransigence is the basic one.

According to the JORDAN TIMES daily, the question that holds up a Middle East settlement is not Israel's security, it's the Palestinians' rights and the occupation of Arab territory. On both counts, the newspapers believes, it's the massive support of the United States that allows Israel to keep these matters unresolved.

To keep these matters unresolved indefinitely is impossible. It's obvious that to solve them Israel has to abandon its beligerent posture and renounce the use of force. Safety and security cannot be bought by arms and expansion. This idea is understood among the budding peace movement inside Israel. Although it's not a powerful voice, it nevertheless cuts across different sections of the population, including ex-servicemen. The movement (?grasps) a clear platform. It demands peace now. A peaceful settlement can be found. There is growing understanding that [words indistinct] way to bring about peace in the area would be on the basis of the joint Soviet-American statement issued last October. It offers security guarantees to all sides involved in the conflict, Israel concluded. These are the guarantees that Israel has failed to get by means of force and belligerence during the 30 years of its existence.

Arab Views Reported

LD052158Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] More and more Arab leaders are calling with increasing persistance for ways to establish peace in the Middle East on the basis of the Soviet-U.S. statement of 1 October 1977.

This is not only the attitude of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and the PLO but also that of Jordanian prime minister, Mudar Badran, who, for example, has been talking in the same spirit during his meeting with the Czechoslovak foreign minister, Bohuslav Chnoupek, in Amman.

Mudar Badran said that the formula of the Geneva Middle East peace conference on the basis of the participation of all the parties, including the two superpowers, is the only formula that can break the current deadlock, which negatively affects establishing peace in this area. The Arab world today subscribes to this conclusion, that is, except the Egyptian leadership. This leadership continues to rely on separate talks with Israel and to console itself with the hope that the United States will render some assistance with this. This attitude is totally in conflict with the opinions of the vast majority of Arabs, yet it was reaffirmed recently in the speech Egyptian President as-Sadat delivered on May Day.

To justify the so-called peace initiative he is trying to realize at any price, As-Sadat stressed that as a result of the peace initiative and for the first time in its history, Israel had become involved in a bitter conflict with the United States. As many observers insist, one must be deaf and blind in order to reach the same conclusion as As-Sadat.

It is worth mentioning that the Israel Prime Minister Begin is currently in the United States, and his stand is receiving unprecedented support there. In Chicago, Begin said that Israel will never return to the 1967 borders and under no circumstances will Israel agree to the establishment of a Palestinian state. President Carter supported this attitude without apprehension. Incidentally, President Carter is the first American president in the last 10 years to make such a statement.

If this Israel-U.S. accord can be called a bitter struggle, what is left for President as-Sadat's initiative? It is clear that this initiative is totally divorced from the reality of current affairs in the Middle East. This reality is: The United States had been and still is on the side of the Israeli aggressor. Washington supplies Israel with arms and it goes to the farthest limits in order to lend it political support. Therefore, it was natural that the reliance of official Cairo on the United States tends to strengthen not Arab positions but those of the aggressor--an aggressor who is becoming increasingly arrogant and insolent day after day and hour after hour.

For this reason precisely, it was natural that the vast majority of the Arabs should firmly reject As-Sadat's assertion that 99 percent of the cards of the Middle East settlement are in the hands of the United States. For example, the Tunisian AS-SABAH stressed that events in the Middle East prove day after day that the key to the solution to the Arab issue is in the hands of the Arabs themselves.

'CRISIS' IN ISRAELI-U.S. RELATIONS SEEN AS MANEUVER

LD051720Y Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 5 May 78 LD

["Means Change but the Aims Remain"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 5 TASS--"Begin's visit to Washington has convincingly confirmed that the so-called 'crisis' in American-Israeli relations, a topic dealt with at such eloquent length by the Western press lately, was only a tactical manoeuver", writes the IZVESTIYA correspondent in Washington. "And Begin's present contentions about alleged changes in the U.S. position are just as true as the contention that white is black".

"It is by no means accidental that on the eve of Begin's arrival in the United States President Carter gave an interview to the journalist Feldman, who represents in Washington a number of Jewish publications, both American and foreign, an interview in which he stated that a Middle East settlement, in his opinion, will not envisage 'the existence of an independent Palestine' on the West Bank of the Jordan and does not require a full Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands. The U.S. President sees the 'permanent settlement' as based mostly on proposals made by Prime Minister Begin.

"Carter's statement evoked jubilation in Tel Aviv and confusion in Cairo", the correspondent continues. "For the first time after a long period critical notes about Washington have appeared in the official Egyptian press". "Cairo is reaping of the separatist deal of the Egyptian leadership which pursues a capitulatory and anti-Arab policy. It is for good reason that the people in the American capital shrugged off Cairo's laments and said that the programme proclaimed by the U.S. President does not vary from the course of Cairo, which is engaged in a game around the creation of the independent Palestinian state, actually betraying the cause of the Palestinians for the sake of a separate deal with Israel."

U.S. SEEKS TO UNDERMINE ARAB SOLIDARITY, PAPER SAYS

LD051858Y Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 5 TASS--All present U.S. activities in the Middle East are directed at supporting the expansionist course of the Israeli military and undermining the solidarity of the Arab peoples, the Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA writes today.

The Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon and the intention of the United States to supply modern aircraft to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel, the paper notes, bears evidence of new plans of American imperialism to strengthen the forces of reaction in the struggle against the Arab national liberation movement. The United States, which has armed Tel Aviv to the teeth, believes it necessary to arm also Saudi Arabia which faithfully serves imperialism and is hostile to progressive Arab countries, AN-NIDA stresses. In conditions of the present situation in Lebanon the United States wants to strike a blow at the national patriotic forces and strives not for the full withdrawal of Israeli troops but for the preservation of the Israeli occupation, the paper concludes.

EGYPTIAN LEFTIST PARTY PROTESTS POLICE PERSECUTION

LD051542Y Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, May 5, TASS--The National-Progressive Party of Egypt has distributed a statement strongly criticising police arbitrary rule in the country. The authorities banned a mass meeting of that left party which was planned to be held in Kafr ad-Dawwar, to mark the day of international solidarity of the working people--May Day. Trying to (?justify) [words indistinct] state security bodies have stated that members of the governmental Arab Socialist Party of Egypt allegedly expressed their desire to have a meeting at the premises where a meeting of the National-Progressive Party agreed to postpone the meeting for another date, it was not allowed to do so. This is not the first case of the authorities frustrating functions of the left party, the statement points out.

In Hulwan it was disallowed to hold a May-Day demonstration, and a few days earlier security troops did not make it possible to arrange a meeting in the Kamshish village in memory of S. Husayn, one of the villagers, an agrarian reform activist, who was killed by feudals at the time of the late President an-Nasir.

The National-Progressive Party of Egypt, the statement runs, protests against illegal persecution and suppression of democracy by the authorities and demands the right to communicate with the Egyptian people whose interests it is defending.

BREZHNEV, YAR PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD031412Y Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 3, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, sent a telegram to Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi conveying sincere congratulation on the occasion of his being elected the president of the Yemen Arab Republic.

In a reply telegram the president of the Yemen Arab Republic expressed deep gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams express hope that traditional friendly contacts and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic will further develop in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of universal peace and security.

PDRY RECOGNIZES DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

LD062038Y Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Aden, May 6, TASS--The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has recognized the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali has sent a message to Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki, which says: "Proceeding from the belief of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is the people's right to determine their future and elect their political and social systems, it is a pleasure to me to declare, on behalf of the Presidential Council and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, full recognition of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. At the same time I congratulate the friendly Afghan people on the emergence of its revolutionary regime and express our confidence in the ability of the people of Afghanistan under the leadership of its revolutionary vanguard to establish the new regime and defend their revolution, to continue the advance towards accomplishment of the aims of progress, democracy and peace."

OGARKOV VISIT SHOWS STRENGTHENED USSR-TURKEY FRIENDSHIP

LD0700167 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[By special correspondent in Ankara Ihsan Mustafayev]

[Text] As you well know, a Soviet military delegation (?visited Turkey) toward the end of last month. The military delegation was headed by Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet General Staff, first deputy minister of defense, and marshal of the Soviet Union.

The delegation talked with ranking commanders of the Turkish Armed Forces and Turkish Minister of Defense Hasan Esat Isik. They were also received by the honorable Bulent Ecevit, Turkish prime minister, and by the honorable Fahri Koruturk, president of the republic. They visited a number of military units and military academies. Finally, they went on a tour of Istanbul, albeit a brief one.

What was the purpose of these talks, this trip, these visits--what do they amount to? The atmosphere can be briefly described by saying that the delegation met warm hospitality everywhere, (?not as visitors but) with reciprocal trust.

As you know, the meeting of high-ranking military commanders of the two countries, after an interval of over 40 years, took place during a visit that was in keeping with the principles of friendship and goodneighborliness whose foundations were laid by great Lenin and Ataturk, respectively founders of these neighboring countries, at a time of arduous conditions (?for both). In recent years Soviet-Turkish friendship and goodneighborliness to a considerable extent--thanks to efforts by both sides--reached new dimensions, grown far and wide and spread to new areas. This mutually beneficial cooperation, this mutually beneficial growth of trade has reached new dimensions. This arouses satisfaction in both countries and is welcomed by the people of both.

The official visit to Turkey by Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, first deputy minister of defense, and marshal of the Soviet Union at the invitation of the honorable Gen Kemal Evren, chief of the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, is the latest and (?best evidence) of the strengthening of mutual understanding, mutual trust, and the atmosphere of goodneighborly feelings and friendship.

As you are very well aware, the development of relations--of new relations--and friendship with all countries, and with neighboring countries in particular, has been proclaimed in the program of the present Turkish Government as one of the main principles to be followed inconducting foreign policy. During his reception of Marshal Ogarkov, Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit quite appropriately stated that Turkey is loyal to this principle in its foreign policy and that the marhsal's visit to Turkey should be regarded in this light.

In developing friendship, goodneighborly relations and cooperation with Turkey, the Soviet Union is not concerned by considerations of expediency. This policy is the concrete result of the policy defined by the CPSU. Speaking on the nature of the relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the Soviet state, has said: Our cooperation with Turkey, which is mainly in the economic field, is progressively covering political questions as well.

Friendship, goodnieghborly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between neighboring countries fit well with the basic interests of the peoples of the countries involved and furthermore help strengthen peace both in the region and the world as well as strengthening and broadening the spirit of detente.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK ON ANGOLA

'Criminal Armed Aggression'

LD051754Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Troops of racist South Africa have invaded the territory of the People's Republic of Angola. Our commentator, Vladislav Chernukha, has prepared this analysis:

This is an act of criminal armed aggression against a sovereign African state. South African paratroops were dropped on a number of points in southern Angola. Prior to that there were massive bombings against these points. In the report by Angola's Defense Ministry, the targets of attack include a populated center of Cassinga, which is 250 kms away from the border with Namibia. South African planes bombed not only the town itself but a nearby camp of Namibian refugees. Following the bombings racist butchers carried out a massacre in the camp where there were several thousand old men, women and children, who had fled from the South African invaders.

The new act of South African aggression against Angola was preceded by numerous armed provocations, bombings and shellings of Angolan border towns and villages, incursions by armed units, and violations of Angola's air space.

An Angolan splinter grouping, UNITA, [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], is taking part in the subversive actions against the Angolan Government together with the South African racists. At the same time, in the north of Angola there have been constant attacks by two other splinter groupings, FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] and FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave], which are based on the territory of Zaire. These incursions are supported and coordinated by the same forces that organized the South African aggressions against Angola in 1975 and 1976. These were NATO countries and China.

(?Here) is one testimony: We wouldn't last long without American assistance, said a UNITA leader, Jorge Sangumba, in a recent interview with a French news agency. This kind of support and assistance has the aim of eliminating the People's Republic of Angola and to establish a neocolonialist regime there.

The Nigerian newspaper PUNCH wrote in this connection that the imperialist powers and South Africans are seriously concerned about the growing influence of Angola on the course of the liberation struggle in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The common political and strategic interests of the West and South Africa are well known and are confirmed by the close military and economic cooperation between the West and South Africa. Without support from the West, Pretoria would have been [word indistinct] to undertake this latest adventure.

Defense Minister's Report

LD061926Y Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, May 6 TASS--More than 600 people fell victim to the recent aggression committed by the South African military against the People's Republic of Angola. These are mainly refugees from nighboring Namibia--old men, women, children. This was reported here today by Defence Minister of the People's Republic of Angola Henrique Carreira.

In repelling the aggression, the People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola shot down a Mirage plane of the South African Air Force. The aggressor also suffered casualties.

The minister warned about a possibility of a new intrusion of racist troops into Angola's southern areas.

Further Details; SWAPO Statement

LD071122Y Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, May 7, TASS--The Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Angola reported that as a result of the aggression by South African military, more than 600 peaceful people died--old men, women and children. About 450 people were wounded.

During the invasion made at dawn on May 4, the South African military used Mirage fighter-bombers, C-130 Hercules military transport aircraft of U.S. make, British Canberra [bombers] and French helicopters Puma. Having penetrated 280 kilometres deep inside the Angolan territory, the aggressor bombed the inhabited locality Cassinga and the Namibian refugees' camp situated there. Following that a 500-strong paratroop party was landed.

Another group of South African punitive troops, the ministry's report says, crossed Angola's southern border with the support of aviation and forty armoured cars in Cunene Province and attacked the inhabited localities of Dambandola, Setekera and Cuamato as well as Namibian refugee camps.

When repulsing the aggression the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Angola (FAPLA) shot down one Mirage aircraft. Besides, the aggressor sustained losses in killed and wounded.

Rome, May 7, TASS--Paulo Jorge, PRA minister of foreign affairs, speaking at a press conference here, emphasized that the people of Angola will support the liberation struggle of the Namibian patriots against the illegal occupation of their native land by South African troops. He demanded the withdrawal of the 60,000-strong occupation corps of South Africa from Namibia, and called on the world community to take effective economic and political sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

Luanda, May 7, TASS--The South African occupiers, unable to stop the development of the liberation struggle inside Namibia, committed a criminal action against the Namibian refugees in Angola, says the statement, issued here, by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Recalling close military-political cooperation between the apartheid regime and Western powers, the SWAPO called on the entire progressive mankind to resolutely condemn the genocide policy which the authorities of the Republic of South Africa pursue against the people of Namibia, and to stigmatize imperialist assistance to the aggressors. The country's patriots headed by the SWAPO will counter the racist terror by intensifying the national liberation struggle right up to complete liberation of Namibia, the statement says.

[Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT on 6 May reported from Lusaka:

"The South African racists' attack on a camp of Namibian refugees in Angola testifies to Pretoria's intention to preserve its rule in Namibia by all means in order to continue the exploitation of its rich resources. This is said in a statement of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which was published here today. Namibia's patriots, who are steadily building up blows on the occupationists, will intensify the liberation struggle in reply to the racists' criminal sally, the statement stresses."]

Reason for Attack

LD070942Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1213 GMT 6 May 78 LD

["Barbaric Action of RSA" by TASS political observer S. Kulik]

[Text] The racialists of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] are widening their armed aggression against the People's Republic of Angola [PRA]. Following the barbaric attack on 4 May on a Namibian refugee camp at Cassinga, on Angolan territory 250 kilometers north of the RSA border, the South African Air Force dropped paratroopers at Chitekera camp and bombed a number of civilian targets in the PRA, including Kalueke dam. As a result of these piratical actions, there have been many civilian casualties. Serious damage has been done to Angola's ore-mining enterprises. At an emergency session of the UN Security Council convened specially to examine the question of the new armed attack on Angola by the RSA racist regime, the PRA representative said: "This new act of aggression, committed by South Africa with the support of its imperialist allies, was aimed not only at the physical destruction of Namibian patriots and the crushing of the national-liberation struggle of the people of Namibia but also at unsettling the progressive regime in Angola, which is in the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of southern Africa." Indeed, it seems to be no accident that this latest aggression by the RSA against the PRA came immediately after the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] had successfully carried out an operation to clear the southern Province of Kuando Kubango of bands of the splinter group National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], which had been sent in from racist-occupied Namibia. Documents captured by FAPLA during that operation show that the UNITA bands were financed and trained by the RSA in order to proclaim in Kuando Kubango a puppet 'black republic of Angola'--a bridgehead for the struggle against the legitimate government of the MPLA-Labor Party.

According to reports coming in from Luanda, the defeat of the UNITA bands by the liberation forces wrecked the racists' plans. It was after this that they decided on direct military action against the PRA.

The Pretoria regime has struck at the Namibian camps at a time when the question of the future of Namibia is being considered. The racist intended to weaken the positions of the patriots supporting the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO], and force them to accept the neocolonialist plans for that country, which would give it a fictitious 'independence' while keeping a South African Army of 20,000 men on its territory.

The latest act of aggression by the RSA, which has been carried out from Namibia, has, to all intents and purposes, shown that the necessary condition for guaranteeing peace and security in this region is immediate withdrawal of the racist troops from this country. Any neocolonialist decision on the future of Namibia which allows the presence of South African troops on the land of Namibia will lead to the RSA continuing to use Namibia as a bridgehead for aggression and subversive actions against neighboring independent states. It is therefore obvious that the preservation of any control by racists over Namibia is a threat to peace in Africa and international security in general. A large measure of responsibility for the dangerous situation currently forming in the southwestern part of the continent rests with Western countries--the initiators of the so-called "plan for Namibia". In holding endless talks with the RSA Government on the details of this plan, the West is in practice prolonging the further racist occupation of Namibia, giving Pretoria time to deal with SWAPO and creating conditions for a neocolonialist "settlement" as in Rhodesia.

In its comments on the development of events in South-West Africa, the foreign press does not conceal the interest of the imperialist powers in maintaining RSA control of Namibia. "This country," JORNAL DE ANGLOA writes, "is seen by the imperialists as a good bridgehead from which to carry out subversive activity against the MPLA Party of Labor with the aim of toppling the revolutionary Government of Angola, bringing their puppets to power in Luanda and creating a solid belt of reactionary regimes from the RSA in the south to Zaire in the north." In the hope of realizing these plans, the Western powers, while condemning the RSA in their pronouncements, are in practice continuing to give the racialists all-round assistance. It is precisely for this two-faced position that the West was severely criticized by the members of the UN Security Council, who resolutely condemned the RSA's barbarian attack on Angola.

Independent African Reaction

LD072014Y Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 7 May 78 LD

["Independent Africa Indignant"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--The brazen attack of the South African racists on the sovereign state of the People's Republic of Angola has caused a massive wave of protests in independent Africa. Hundreds of Namibian refugees who fled to Angolan territory became victims. In resolutely condemning the aggressive acts of Pretoria, the leaders, public and political figures and the press in the independent African countries demand to take effective measures to curb the aggressive sorties of the apartheid regime.

Bamako. The Government of the Republic of Mali describes the perfidious aggression perpetrated by the South African racist regime against Angola as a fresh serious challenge to world public opinion. In a statement published here the Government of Mali resolutely condemns that barbarous act and pledges full and unconditional support of the Mali people for the fighting people of Namibia and its militant vanguard, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

Accra. The Foreign Ministry of Ghana has branded the invasion of the South African troops into the PRA's territory. This new act of aggression against sovereign Angola, stresses the ministry in its statement, is another link in the chain of the racist regime's aggressive actions against neighbouring African states. Such actions on the part of Pretoria represent an attempt to stem the mounting tide of the liberation struggle on the continent. Ghana reiterates its support for the just struggle of the Namibian patriots against apartheid, oppression and illegal occupation of her territory by the South African racists.

Dar es Salaam. The Tanzanian press sternly condemns the treacherous invasion of the South African troops into Angola. The racist aggression, writes the paper MZALENGO, is part of the conspiracy against the Angolan people and other independent states in the south of the continent. In pursuing a policy of blackmail against the neighbouring sovereign countries, stresses the paper, the Pretoria regime is posing a serious danger to the cause of peace in Africa and the world. MZALENGO calls on the progressive public opinion of the world to take effective measures to isolate the racist regime, including economic sanctions.

Nairobi. The armed invasion of the South African military into Angolan territory is seen in Kenya as a rude challenge to world public opinion. The newspaper SUNDAY NATION describes the brazen attack as "an act of war" and violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the independent African state.

Luanda. A demand for vigorous and effective measures to stop for all time the "acts of vandalism" on the part of racist South Africa came from the newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA. The only serious approach to such acts of South Africa, says the paper, should be immediate and concrete fulfilment of the relevant resolutions of the extraordinary session of the U.N. General Assembly, especially by those powers which "condemn and demand clarification" in word while conniving at the Vorster regime in practice.

PRETORIA'S SECRET 'PROPAGANDA WAR' ABROAD DESCRIBED

LD072208Y Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 7 May 78 LD

["Pretoria's Propaganda War"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, May 7, TASS--For many years the Pretoria authorities have engaged in a secret propaganda campaign abroad. By bribing officials and some leaders, newspapers and magazines they secured publication of materials which were favourable for them and used various illegal methods to prevent the publication of articles critical of the racist practices in South Africa. These facts were admitted in Pretoria by E. Roohdi, a leader of the country's information service who replied to a number of scandalous press revelations of his department's financial operations. He cited a clearance he received from the government in 1972 to conduct "counter-propaganda" measures abroad.

The instructions he had received said that observance of any "rules or regulations" concerning finance as well as ethics were unnecessary to ensure the success of these measures. "One should act as if the country where in a state of war."

Roohdi did not divulge which Western countries were covered by such "counter-propaganda" operations, noting merely that they were highly effective. However, "the credit" for this goes not to the propaganda services of South Africa but to the monopolies of the USA, Britain, the FRG and other Western countries which have huge investments in the apartheid state and are using their leverage with the press to protect and justify the racist practices in South Africa which enable them to derive fabulous profits.

BREZHNEV, MENGISTU EXCHANGE CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS

LD062324Y Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 6, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, have exchanged congratulatory messages on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the declaration on basic principles of friendly mutual relations and cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia.

All-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, which is successfully developing in accordance with the principles of the declaration, Leonid Brezhnev's message runs, their growing solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, meet the fundamental interests of the peoples of our countries, the interests of peace and international security.

The events, that took place after the signing of this historic document, says Mengistu Haile Mariam's message, have clearly demonstrated full devotion of our both countries to the cause of peace, freedom and socialism, and also to development of cooperation between them in all spheres.

I should like to express my admiration with and gratitude for the disinterested and internationalist assistance and support being given by the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the people of the USSR to the Ethiopian people in their hard struggle against designs of international imperialism.

Leonid Brezhnev's and Mengistu Haile Mariam's messages express confidence that the friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia will continue widening and gaining in strength.

SEYCHELLES AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATE COUP ATTEMPT

LD061545Y Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, May 6 TASS--A decree on the state security service has been published in the capital of the Seychelles Republic--Victoria. It gives the government and the president of the country emergency powers in this sphere. Competent organs are continuing their investigation into the recent abortive plot to overthrow the government, headed by F.A. Rene. More than twenty persons have been arrested. They are charged with anti-government agitation, unauthorized possession of arms and preparation of a coup with the help of foreign mercenaries.

U.S. APPROVES OF FRENCH 'INTERFERENCE' IN CHAD

LD062348Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The French policy of interfering in the affairs of the Republic of Chad has received official United States approval. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department at a news conference stated support for France's actions in search of a political settlement in Chad. The so-called political settlement in this case means sending considerable contingents of French armed forces to Chad, and these forces include units of the Foreign Legion, paratroopers and marines. According to foreign news agencies, French servicemen are taking an active part in the battles the Chad Government forces are waging against the units of the National Liberation Front.

Such methods of a settlement are also approved by the rightwing French newspaper LE FIGARO which has urged a further increase in the French military presence in Chad and calls for the active participation of French serviceman in the military operations. Such statements sharply contrast with the general tone of commentaries in the French and world press which strongly condemn the military interference in Chad. A number of Paris papers have characterized France's actions in that central Africa country as a desire to play the role of the West's policeman in Africa. Apparently, it is precisely that role that suits the United States State Department.

DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR NEW REGIME NOTED

LD061358Y Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 6 May 78 LD

["Afghanistan: The Revolution's First Steps"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, May 6, TASS--It is ten days since the beginning of the revolutionary events in Afghanistan which toppled the previous regime and proclaimed the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Kabul Radio says in its broadcasts that the situation has been quickly brought back to normal in the early days after the revolutionary explosion in the country. There has been wide-spread popular support for the Revolutionary Council and the government set up in the capital and approval of the resolve of the DRA's leaders to pursue an independent policy of peace and positive neutrality and uphold the genuine interests of its people.

The peaceful course proclaimed by the Afghanistan Government has met with a positive international response. Within a short time many states have recognized the new Afghanistan Government. They include the majority of the socialist countries and India. The neighbouring Iran today announced normalization of its relations with Kabul.

It is noted here that the main domestic tasks of the DRA Government are radical transformations in the country: just distribution of land among peasants, improvement of the health and education systems and social and cultural reforms in the interests of the working people.

In an editorial headlined "The Revolution and the People," the Kabul TIMES newspaper urges the need of early elimination of the dire legacy inherited by the Afghan people from the former feudal regimes which ruled the country over centuries, and launching the new Afghanistan along the "road of genuine progress and prosperity". The paper calls on the people to be on their guard against the intrigues of reactionaries inside the country and hostile imperialist propaganda.

KORNILOV: WESTERN PROPAGANDA DISTORTS AFGHAN SITUATION

ID061504Y Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 6 May 78 LD

["Events in Afghanistan: Facts and Inventions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 6, TASS--The TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It has long been noticed that everything that happens in the world contrary to the will and plans of imperialists, their followers and voluntary allies is ascribed in one way or another by definite circles in the West to "the hand of Moscow". The latest example is presented by the slanderous concoctions circulated in some Western countries, first of all in the United States, about the events in Afghanistan.

The development of these events is well known. The international press extensively reported the armed action in the capital of Afghanistan, Kabul, on April 27. It also reported that a new supreme body of power--the Revolutionary Council, was created in the country. The first decree published by this council proclaims Afghanistan a democratic republic and informs that the Afghan leadership had decided to conduct a fully independent and peaceloving policy of positive neutrality. Information coming from Kabul shows that the people of Afghanistan, numerous delegations of peasants, workers, the clergy and the tribes are voicing their full support for the activities of the Revolutionary Council. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has already been officially recognised by a whole number of states.

Such are the indisputable facts. Nevertheless, no sooner had the news about the creation of the DRA appeared on the pages of newspapers that reactionary circles in the West launched a hostile propaganda campaign against the young republic. Fully distorting the true essence of the events, the Western press, first of all the American one, is circulating the false rumour that the events in Afghanistan are nothing but a "putsch" which had no support in the country and was "inspired from the outside", by some "foreign state". There are appearing articles in which the authors slanderously wonder whether Afghanistan will not turn into a "satellite" of that state. While some Western propaganda organs, notorious for their special love for invented "sensations" of an anti-Soviet direction, openly state that the Soviet Union is "involved" in the events in Afghanistan and is all but harbouring "secret plans" of creating some sort of "Red belt" from Luanda to Kabul...

All these are deliberate lies intended, on the one hand, to discredit the DRA and its leadership, and, on the other hand, to cast aspersions on the policy of the USSR, which is based on such immutable principles as equality and non-interference in the affairs of other states, to misinform the international public. If some people in Washington are really worried by instances of rude interference in the affairs of other states, they would discover numberous such facts in the policy of the United States itself. It is none other than the United States that implants and maintains anti-popular puppet regimes in South Korea and several Latin American countries. It is none other than the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States that took the most active participation in the anti-popular pro-fascist putsch in Chile. It is none other than the United States, acting by means of pressure and threats, that is trying to interfere in the internal political life of Italy, France and other countries where events are developing not along the lines desired by Washington.

As to the inventions by Western propaganda about the events in Afghanistan it is apt to recall in this connection the recent statement by the prime minister of the DRA, N.M. Taraki, who made a point of emphasising that the malicious propaganda campaign launched against the DRA in the West is totally groundless. On fully rejecting the invention about the involvement of some "foreign state" in the events of April 27, N.M. Taraki noted that the armed action in the capital of Afghanistan was carried out on the basis of a direct expression of the people's will, without the slightest foreign interference and that it was unprecedented support by broad segments of the people of Afghanistan. As to the term "satellite" used in respect of the DRA, N.M. Taraki said that this term was taken by international reaction from the times when Afghanistan was under the influence of colonialism both in its old and new forms.

The statement by the prime minister of the DRA is a worthy rebuff to those reactionary forces in the West which are trying again and again with a persistence worthy of better application to circulate their provocative invention about the "hand of Moscow". As is known, it is by far not the first time that this concoction is being used, but it has never yet brought its users any dividends.

U.S. TO CONTINUE DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD061830Y Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 6, TASS--The United States informed the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) that it will continue to maintain diplomatic relations with Afghanistan. This was reported by a spokesman of the U.S. State Department today.

He added that this information was conveyed to the new Government of Afghanistan through the U.S. Embassy in Kabul.

The U.S. decision is viewed as diplomatic recognition of the new Government of the DRA.

UK Recognizes Afghan Republic

LD061409Y Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] London, May 6, TASS--Britain today announced its recognition of the new Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that came to power on April 27.

As stated by a British Foreign Ministry spokesman, the present ambassador in that country, Roy Crook, will remain in his post.

TARAKI DENIES IMPERIALIST ALLEGATIONS OF SLAUGHTER

LD071615Y Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1300 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Afghanistan, the southern neighbor of the Soviet Union, is currently experiencing an unforgettable era. The national democratic revolution which has led to the creation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] is progressing. The first decrees of the republic's Revolutionary Council have already been issued and warmly received by various Afghan quarters, including workers, peasants, clergy, youth, businessmen and officials.

The number of countries which are recognizing the young republic is increasing. The world progressive social quarters are watching the events in Afghanistan with understanding and sympathy: They wish success for the heroic Afghan people in their chosen path.

It is worth mentioning that the imperialist quarters and international reaction have directly opposed the Afghan revolution. These forces, while attempting to stop the increasing social changes which are taking place in thw world, are resorting to any means, including unfair means, to prevent the strengthening of peace, democracy and national freedom.

Meanwhile, imperialism and reaction employ slander and fabrication against the peoples' national liberation movements and the progressive nationalist regimes brought to power as a result of these movements actions.

In this connection, the 27 April revolution is no exception, for as soon as the revolution was launched, the imperialist-controlled propaganda began its malicious and false activity. The facts and true nature of the events were falsified and attempts were made to mislead the world social circles.

Nur Mohammad Taraki, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, responded to the inventions of imperialist and reactionary quarters: The 27 April revolution was the beginning of the national democratic revolution. This gigantic, armed revolution was launched on the basis of the deeply-felt desire of the people and without the slightest foreign intervention by the heroic soldiers and officers of the Afghan Armed Forces; the revolution enjoys the unprecedented support of the Afghan people.

The shameless propaganda by the imperialists is so fantastic and malicious that no neighboring country has believed it. The official recognition of the DRA by Iran, Pakistan, and India support this point. Imperialist propaganda continues to spread rumors about mass murder in Afghanistan and the so-called slaughter of thousands who allegedly lost their lives during the revolution; there are also rumors about persecutions and execution of the clergy.

The aim of these accusations is to discredit the new republic and provoke uninformed people against the regime. Nur Mohammad Taraki has called these allegations shameless lies, pointing out that during the events of 27 April, about 100 people lost their lives--that is, the revolution took place with a minimum of bloodshed. Other Afghan officials have also stated that during the revolution not even one religious figure was executed in Afghanistan.

In any case, the imperialists and the reaction continue to spread accusations and lies. In this connection, Saudi Arabia is demonstrating special efforts. However, all the vain attempts by the imperialist and reactionary propaganda are doomed to failure. The caravan of the young Afghan republic has taken the first step on the long and glorious road and will continue to go forward.

Cites Broad Public Support

LD0718347 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 7, TASS--The April revolution in Afghanistan was carried out under the leadership of the Popular Democratic Party. I declare for everyone to hear that the revolutionary events of April 27 were not the doing of a narrow group of army officers. Our party, set up in January 1965, has conducted extensive educational work in the army and has educated and mobilised all the progressive-minded military to fight to free the people from the oppression and tyranny of the aristocratic elite that ruled the country, Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], told a press conference here.

Expalining the causes of the revolutionary explosion in the country, Nur Mohammed Taraki said that the former regime of Daud failed to fulfil the promises it had made to the people. Contrary to its promises, he kept the progressive forces out of national government. In the recent period, preparing a crack-down on the Popular Democratic Party, the ruling circles unloosed cruel repressions and persecutions against the PDP activists and many of the party's leaders have been jailed. The party faced the threat of destruction. In these conditions the leadership of the party appealed to its comrades-in-arms in the Afghan Army to launch armed struggle. On April 27 the revolution in Afghanistan scored a victory.

Replying to newsmen, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA thus defined the political line of the new Afghan Goverfment and the popular democratic party: the government of the DRA, he said, is a democratic form of government reflecting the genuine interests of the oppressed strata of the Afghan people--workers, peasants and small national bourgeoisie. Our programme is progressive, we are working for the good of all the people. We intend to implement a genuine land reform and carry out other measures to promote the country's economic and social development and improve the well-being of the Afghan people.

In its foreign policy, Nur Mohammad Taraki went on, Afghanistan will adhere to the principle of non-alignment. We refuse to take part in military pacts and do not want other countries and peoples to take part in them. Our goal is peace and freedom in the whole world. The relations of Afghanistan with any state will be based on the degree to which it supports our revolutionary government and the help in political and economic fields, help unqualified by any conditions. We intend to maintain friendly relations with all Afghanistan's neighbours, stressed Nur Mohammad Taraki.

INDIAN MINISTER PRAISES SOVIET AID IN METALS INDUSTRY

LD051105Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Gratitude to the Soviet People"]

[Text] Delhi, 1 May--B. Patnaik, Indian minister of steel and mines, said to a TASS correspondent: Cooperation with the Soviet Union in creating a national metallurgical industry, particularly in the construction of two gigantic steel foundries in Bhilai and Bokaro, evokes a feeling of deep satisfaction and gratitude to the Soviet people.

In terms of per capita steel production, the minister noted, India is still lagging behind many countries. But our country intends to increase its output of this very important product three or four times by the end of this century and to fully supply the requirements of the economy for ferrous metals, the minister said. In this respect, we are counting on the Soviet Union's help. In cooperation with the USSR we also intend to develop the aluminum industry.

PKI LEADER OUTLINES GOALS OF LIBERATION STRUGGLE

BK0711443Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Indonesian 1400 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Report on Setia Djaja Sudiman article: "For Radical Democratic Reforms in Indonesia"]

[Text] The latest edition of the PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, the theoretical and information organ of communist and workers parties, carries an article by PKI [Indonesian Communist Party] leader Setia Djaja Sudiman, entitled: "For Radical Democratic Reforms in Indonesia." In his article Sudiman says: The Indonesian Government is facing a growing struggle by the opposition which has become more daring in demands for the democratization of the people's life. There is profound uneasiness among the masses because the people are suffering from repression by both Indonesian and foreign exploiters. They are enraged by corruption among the ruling circles. Soaring prices, the widening gap between the ruling elite and the poor and hungry, the [words indistinct] of the people's necessities, the crude and shameless demagoguery and the arbitrary acts by the authorities are causes of public restlessness, Sudiman says, adding that the new order government has cruelly repressed the opposition. The police and antiriot troops have dispersed demonstrations and meetings. Newspapers have been banned and progressive people are being persecuted. But, despite these repressive measures, there has been no change in the activities of the opposition. Massive student demonstrations have been staged in various Indonesian cities. Ultrarightist groups, masterminded by CIA agents, have attempted to exploit this situation for their own sinister ambition.

The PKI has exposed this sinister plan of the reactionary groups and has called on all patriots, regardless of their political and religious beliefs, to work together for social reform. The PKI has convinced the people that the antidemocratic steps, including the arbitrary arrest of patriots, are detrimental to Indonesia's national interests. Tens of thousands of patriots have been detained in prisons and concentration camps for more than 12 years without any legal charges. In many countries, more and more organizations have expressed their support for Indonesian democrats and the new order government has not been able disregard their demands. As a result, the government announced the release of 10,000 political detainees, but hard and insulting conditions are attached to this release. For example, a political detainee is permitted to leave his prison only after his family has paid for the cost of his detention--which amounts to about 1 million rupiah per person. The release is a farce to make the public believe in the government's intention to introduce democratic reforms in Indonesia, Sudiman says. But it is impossible to deceive the people because they know that the government sent tanks and armored cars to disperse street demonstrations when it announced the release.

Sudiman then says: The PKI has protested against the arbitrary arrests and despotism. The PKI, in its appeal to the people and all patriots, demanded the unconditional release of all detained democrats and the return of their confiscated houses and other properties. The PKI Central Committee appeal underscores that it is now more urgent than ever to forge unity among all patriotic forces and to further increase the common struggle against reaction. It is more urgent than ever to fight against sectarianism, to erase mutual suspicion and to end bickering for the sake of the concerted struggle to free ourselves from rightist tyranny. It would be impossible to completely liberate the motherland by individual action against the rightist forces without relying on the antiimperialist and patriotic movements as the mainstay. The surging struggle to genuinely democratize Indonesia can succeed only if it is carried out on the basis of the unity of all democratic and progressive forces, including the communists, integrated in a patriotic and antiimperialist national united front. All progressive people in the world have expressed solidarity with our struggle, Sudiman concludes.

JAPANESE PEACE CHAMPIONS TO ATTEND UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD051528Y Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 5, TASS--More than 500 Japanese, including those who lived through the horrors of the American atomic bombing, will go to the United States to take part in demonstrations of peace champions in the period of work of the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament. This has been disclosed here by a representative of the Japanese peace fighters. During their stay in New York, they will hand over a message to the U.N. secretary general in which they demand that a ban be put on the inhuman weapon of mass destruction. About 10 million Japanese have put their signatures to the document.

JAPANESE MP'S OBJECTIONS TO SOVIET TREATY HAVE PRC SOURCE

OW060400Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Haruo Okada, member of the Japanese House of Representatives, recently attacked the Soviet draft of the USSR-Japan neighborliness and cooperation treaty. In this connection, commentator Yuriy Afonin says:

Haruo Okada seems to hate to see Japan become friends with the Soviet Union and expand cooperation in various areas. He therefore concocted some wild ideas to scare the public by alleging that there is a danger of Soviet domination of Japan, and that this danger will become reality should the proposed Japan-Soviet neighborliness and cooperation treaty be concluded.

Frankly speaking, it is difficult to understand why Okada should fear the conclusion of the USSR-Japan treaty as much as he does. In the wake of his recent trip to Peking, however, many things have been clarified.

During that trip, Okada diligently exchanged views with Chinese officials on various issues including the Soviet draft treaty. The fact that he discussed Japan-Soviet relations with Peking officials itself reveals many things. There is no doubt whatsoever regarding the source of his inspiration in attacking the Soviet-proposed treaty so vehemently. Both his speeches and writings increasingly reflect Peking's style.

Haruo Okada and the like are serving as Peking's foils in trying to hamper the development of good bilateral relations and force Japan onto an anti-Soviet line. In the past, the Peking leadership tried to achieve its objective by encouraging revanchist forces in Japan to fan anti-Soviet feelings and present territorial claims to the Soviet Union. In addition, Peking is now attempting to prevent the conclusion of the treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union. To this end, Peking is actively using those Japanese activists who place Peking's instructions ahead of the Japanese people's national interests.

Peking's role was revealed during the recent visit to China by a delegation of the Social Democratic League [SDL] led by Hideo Den. Talks between Vice Premier Keng Piao and the SDL delegation followed a scenario which had been approved by Peking. Included among topics at the talks was a threatening call for Japan to press its territorial demands against the Soviet Union more forcefully and intensify attacks on the Soviet draft treaty that had become a matter of (?life or death) for Peking.

Meanwhile, during its Peking visit, the SDL delegation constantly referred to "Soviet hegemonism" on various occasions including its meeting with Vice Premier Keng Piao. It even did so when so-called fleets of Chinese fishing boats, (?each) consisting of scores of vessels armed with machineguns, intruded into Japan's territorial waters around the Senkaku Islands, demonstrating what many Japanese people considered as Peking's hegemony. The SDL delegation lacked a principled position and courage to denounce the expansionist Chinese act.

The Senkaku incident indicated not only that Peking's friendship with Japan is a lie but also that the treaty which Peking is trying to force on Japan is a dangerous one. One can see the truth about this incident even more clearly by thinking of the ambiguous, deliberately obscured nature of the hegemony clause which Peking is persistently trying to incorporate into its treaty with Japan.

In the past, it had correctly been pointed out that the hegemony clause might drag Japan into Peking's hostilities against a third country. Now, in the wake of the Senkaku incident, it is clear that the Peking leadership could even use the treaty with Japan to press a chauvinist demand.

The Soviet-proposed treaty is diametrically opposed to this. It is based on equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, noninterference in each other's domestic affairs, and reciprocity. It would be no exaggeration to say that the Soviet draft treaty revealed the inherent danger in a treaty with China to many Japanese people.

The conclusion of the USSR-Japan neighborliness and cooperation treaty will not only improve the relations between the two nations but will also strengthen Japan's international position and enhance its international prestige.

'AUTHORITATIVE CIRCLES' DENY CUBAN ALLIANCE IN PALESTINE

LD061129Y Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Havana, May 6, TASS--As the PRENSA LATINA news agency reports, the assertions that there is allegedly Cuban military personnel in the detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement were rejected in the authoritative circles of Cuba. Such inventions, with which the radio of Lebanese rightist-Christian groupings came forward several days ago, were immediately picked up by the mass media of a number of Western countries. It is emphasized in the authoritative Cuban circles that thereby attempts are being made to distort the real character of the developments. Those slanderous assertions are part and parcel of the campaign the aim of which is to distort the true meaning of Cuba's policy of solidarity with and support for the liberation struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

SOVIET DELEGATION MEETS INCUMBENT COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

LD080600Y Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, May 7, TASS--TASS correspondents Enrique Mora and Aleksandr Trushin report:

The Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mikhail Georgadze, who heads the Soviet delegation which is here at the invitation of the Costa Rica Government to attend the inaugural ceremony of President-elect Rodrigo Caraso Odjo of Costa Rica, met the incumbent president of the republic, Daniel Oduber.

During the meeting, the Costa Rican leader said he was glad to welcome the distinguished Soviet guest. The visit of the Soviet delegation to our country, he stressed, will serve to further strengthen friendly ties between the USSR and Costa Rica.

The meeting between Mikhail Georgadze and Daniel Oduber proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The Costa Rican president said to a TASS correspondent after the meeting:

The visit of the Soviet delegation to Costa Rica is taking place amid growing tendencies towards peace and international security. The decision of the USSR to accede, in the corresponding form, to the international treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America recently announced by the head of the Soviet state, Leonid Brezhnev, contributes to the consolidation of universal peace and accords with the principles of peaceful coexistence among different countries.

The Tlatteloico Treaty, said the Costa Rican leader, which bans the spread and use of nuclear weapons in Latin America, is still ineffective because it has not yet been ratified by the world's leading powers. The positive decision of the Soviet Union on that issue opens the propsect of making Latin American a region where nuclear weapons would be outlawed.

The new peaceful initiatives of Leonid Brezhnev, Daniel Oduber stressed in conclusion, should be approved by all countries seeking peace.

HIJACK ATTEMPT AT 'BEGINNING OF MAY' FOILED

LD061711Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1657 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 6 May--An armed criminal, Skubenko, made an attempt at the beginning of May on a passenger flight on the Ashkhabad-Mineralynyye Vody route to seize the plane with the aim of diverting it abroad. The thuggish attempt was foiled by the flight security forces of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The criminal, putting up resistance, was killed.

The passengers and crew were all safe.

SAKHAROV APPEALS FOR SOVIET GERMAN'S RELEASE

LD052008Y Hamburg DPA in German 1833 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Andrey Sakharov, holder of the Nobel Peace Prize, said he visited the Embassy of the Federal Republic in Moscow today and delivered an appeal. In this appeal, which he made available yesterday to Western correspondents in the USSR capital, the civil rights champion asks Kremlin leader Leonid Brezhnev, Federal President Walter Scheel and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to intervene on behalf of Soviet German Ivan Wagner, who was recently sentenced to 1-year imprisonment in a camp in Kishinev, Moldavia on account of "parasitism."

Sakharov also told Western journalists in Moscow that he had also delivered a copy of his appeal to the Kremlin's mail room. According to Sakharov, who in the past years has repeatedly spoken out on behalf of Soviet Germans in the USSR, Wagner tried in vain to obtain permission to leave for the Federal Republic.

In his appeal, the civil rights campaigner says that it is necessary to fundamentally solve the problems of free immigration, "especially emigration of Germans from the USSR to the FRG."

KOSYGIN, DEMICHEV MOUNT HONOR GUARD FOR KHACHATURYAN

LD051618Y Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 5 May 78 LD

["Saying Farewell"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 5 TASS--Today Muscovites took leave of the outstanding composer Aram Khachaturyan, who died on May 1st.

The grand hall of the conservatoir is in funeral wreaths. There are many in this hall where quite a number of the musician's works had been played for the first time. One of the ribbons bears the inscription "To Aram Ilyich Khachaturyan from the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers". Taking his place on the guard of honour is Politburo member of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU CC, Minister of Culture of the USSR Petr Demichev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenia Babken Sarkisov.

Thousands filed past the bier of Aram Khachaturyan, paying a tribute of love and respect for the outstanding composer. In his funeral oration leader of the USSR Composers' union Tikhon Khrennikov described Khachaturyan as a great citizen of his motherland, a classic of Soviet music.

Aram Khachaturyan will be buried on Saturday in the capital of Armenia, Yereva .

RADIO SAYS SPRING SOWING RATE LOWEST IN 6 YEARS

LD051418Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] In the country as a whole the spring crop sowing rate is lower than in the past 6 years. This is due to the cold weather, and the rains and snowfall in many areas of the European part of the USSR. In eastern USSR, the agricultural mechanizers of only the southern rayons of Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Novosibirskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts have begun sowing. This work is being carried out on kolkozes and sovkhozes in the Uralsk zone and in 10 Kazakhstan oblasts. Over the past few days, despite the poor weather, the rate of sowing has nevertheless risen considerably. The application of the Ipatovskiy Rayon method is having an effect. This method makes it possible to better organize the use of equipment.

At the same time, farms in Orenburgskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts, and the Bashkir and Tatar ASSR's are lagging behind with their sowing without any justification. Sowing of great crops--millet and buckwheat--is progressing at a good rate. Rice is being speedily sown in the Kuban. It should be added that the largest area alloted to rice in our country is located here. The sowing of corn for seed has been completed in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Work at the country's corn plantations is progressing considerably faster than in previous years. About 4 million hectares have been sown to corn to date--25 percent of the total area alloted to the crop.

The sowing of sunflower seed has been completed in Azerbaijan, Georgia, the North Caucasus and the Ukraine. Sugar beet sowing is drawing to a close. This work has been completed in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Kirghizia. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes are continuing to plant potatoes and vegetables.

Hay cutting has begun in the south of the country. Lucerne cutting began in Azerbaijan today. The mass harvesting of grasses is being carried out by agricultural mechanizers in southern rayons of Kirghizia. The first harvest is going for the production of haylage. Farms in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast--the most southerly oblast in Uzbekistan--are harvesting lucerne at a fast rate. Plentiful rain promoted a good standing grass crop [travostoy].

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 5-7 MAY REPORTED

LD080730 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 5 May reports that Ryazanskaya Oblast is the first in the Non-Chernozem Zone to have completed the sowing of sugar beets. The same report also says that potato planting has begun in the southern rayons of Chuvashskaya ASSR, and that fodder procurement has begun in Azerbaijan, where harvesting of alfalfa and other perennial grasses has begun. Mass sowing has also begun in the southern rayons of Kirgizia, the report says.

At 0900 GMT Moscow Radio reports that farm workers in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast have completed the sowing of sunflowers in 4 days on almost 150,000 hectares, and that the sowing of corn for grain is nearing completion there.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that grain crops have been sown on 500,000 hectares, 30 percent of the area allotted to spring grain, in Bashkirskaya ASSR. The same broadcast reports that wheat, barley, sunflowers and fodder crops are being sown at the rate of 200,000 hectares per day in Saratovskaya Oblast. The radio also says that it took less than 100 hours to sow the early grain crops and sugar beets in Voronezhskaya Oblast, and that sunflower sowing has also been completed there.

At 1445 GMT Moscow radio says that in Kazakhstan, Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts have begun selective sowing at the rate of up to 250,000 hectares per day.

At 1600 GMT the radio carries a report on cotton growing in Tadzhikistan which says that the republic is expected to produce 865,000 tons this year.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT notes that "the Ukraine's machine operators have completed spring barley sowing. The area under this crop totals almost 3.5 million hectares. Due to the adoption of new spring barley varieties, the republic's farmers harvested more than 5 million quintals of grain above plan in the past 7 years alone."

Moscow Domestice Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 6 May reports that the work front in Kazakhstan has shifted from the foothills of Zailiyskiy plateau to the Priuralskaya Steppe. Farms in Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts have begun selective sowing; up to 250,000 hectares are being sown every day.

At 0500 GMT Moscow Radio notes that mass sowing has begun in the RSFSR's Kemerovskaya Oblast. Farmers in the republic's Saratovskaya Oblast have begun sowing grain on the third and final million hectares; they are mainly sowing wheat. Shoots of barley and oats have begun to appear on early sowing areas in the oblast.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports that farmers completed the initial cultivation of cotton on 1 million hectares in Uzbekistan today. The farmers of the republic have pledged to harvest 5.55 million tons of cotton this year.

At 1200 GMT Moscow Domestic Service notes that field workers in the Ukraine's Zaporozhskaya Oblast have completed sowing spring crops, with 1 million hectares having been sown; the northern rayons of the oblast have begun the harrowing of row crops. The radio also reports that 100,000 hectares in Altayskiy Kray's Kulundinskaya Steppe have been allocated to sunflower plants; on the Rubtsovsk-Altay Steppe, some 50,000 hectares will be sown with flax.

At 1530 GMT the radio reports that rice sowing in the Kuban is in full swing. Farmers there want to attain yields of 54.5 quintals per hectare on an area of 53,800 hectares. The Kuban has pledged to harvest 1 million tons of rice in 1978.

At 1900 GMT Moscow Radio notes that the Ukraine's Zaporozhskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts are completing the sowing of spring crops. Despite the late spring, 150 percent more corn has been sown in the Ukraine this year than by this same time last year. The radio also reports that cotton shoots have appeared on 1.5 million hectares in Uzbekistan; cold, rainy weather is making growing conditions difficult there.

At 0500 GMT on 7 May Moscow radio reports that the sowing of corn is beginning today in the RSFSR's Orenburgskaya Oblast. Farms in 10 rayons of the republic's Saratovskaya Oblast have completed the plan for early grain sowing; the sowing of barley, which occupies more than 1 million hectares, is coming to a close everywhere. Finally the radio notes that nearly all farms with arable land in the RSFSR's Chitinskaya Oblast have begin sowing grains.

At 0600 GMT the radio notes that the grain workers of Altayskiy Kray today began the sowing of graincrops; this spring, graincrops, mainly wheat, will be sown on 5 million hectares.

At 0400 GMT the radio reports that despite the cold weather, early graincrops, sugar beets and sunflowers have been sown on large areas in a brief time in the Kuban area. Special attention there is being paid to winter crops: topdressing is being carried out with the help of airplanes. Kuban farmers have pledged to sell to the state 4.3 million tons of grain this year. Of this, more than 50 percent will include valuable and highly resistant varieties of wheat. The radio goes on to report that the sowing of early grain crops in the Volga region was completed before 1 May. By tomorrow the sowing of sunflowers should be completed. Farmers in the lower Volga area have allocated more than 500,000 hectares to corn this year. This year, they decided to obtain no less than 150 quintals of feed corn per hectare of unirrigated land, and twice as much on irrigated land. Farmers in the Volga area are still sowing groat crops, including millet and buckwheat. The repeated--sometimes--cultivation of the soil is being carried out with sorghum and sudan grass. Finally, the radio reports that pregermination harrowing has been completed on the entire area, 70 hectares in the RSFSR's Kurskaya Oblast that are sown to sugar beets. After mass shoots appear, work will be carried out to insure a good crop density--about 100,000 plants per hectare.

At 2000 GMT Moscow Radio reports that spring crops have been sown on 5 million hectares in Kazakhstan. Sowing work is continually moving northward. The republic's Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast has begun the sowing of wheat.

At 2115 GMT, Moscow Radio carries an RSFSR Agriculture Ministry report that says that sowing work involves many difficulties. The sowing of early spring crops has not yet been completed, but it is already time for the late crops. Farm machinery operators in Russia are sowing sugar beets, long-fiber flax, sunflowers, corn, potatoes and vegetables. Thus far, 4.5 million hectares have been sown since spring work began--nearly one-third of the planned crop area. Most of this has been sown to grain and pulse crops. The report goes on to note that all regions of the republic are involved in sowing. Farms in the southern Caucasus that have finished sowing early grain and fodder crops are stepping up the pace of sowing rice, sugar beets, sunflowers, corn and other crops. Rice growers in the Kuban area have outstripped last year's rates for rice-sowing. In the RSFSR as a whole, 8,000 hectares have been sown to rice. In the Don area, rice has been sown on [illegible] of the land allocated to it. The report says that the plan for corn-sowing has been [illegible] percent completed in the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR, which last year achieved the highest yield for the area. The sowing of sugar beets for factories is proceeding better than last year. The plan has been 60 percent fulfilled. Farms in the Northern Caucasus have practically met their plans for sugar beet sowing, as have those in the Central Chernozem [illegible]--except for Tambovskaya Oblast. The farmers are beginning to tend the crops. The area used to sunflowers is growing fast, the report also notes. Farmers in the Central Chernozem Zone have sown more than three-quarters of the spring crops, and have completed the sowing of early graincrops and sugar beets. Orenburgskaya Oblast leads the other Ural oblasts. It provides a large quantity of hard wheat. The report ends by noting that in western and eastern Siberia, farmers are [illegible] spring work in an organized way despite the cold spring weather. Farms in the Altayskiy Kray have fulfilled their plan for sowing spring graincrops by more than 70 percent. In Krasnoyarskiy Kray,

[illegible] REPORT ON SPRING FIELDWORK PROGRESS

[illegible] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[illegible] meeting of the All-Union Operational Headquarters for Material-Technical Supplies to the Countryside was held in Moscow today. The progress of spring fieldwork was examined. It was noted that in connection with the cold, protracted spring, the rate of sowing has been lower than in previous years. Nature has provided the farmers with an adequate sowing time for sowing. All this demands especially efficient organization of work and, in particular, supplies of machinery and spare parts. The overwhelming majority of [illegible] are successfully coping with their pledges to the toilers of the countryside.

The quantity of unrepaired K-700 and K-701 tractors has been sharply reduced. However, in Kazakhstan and the RSFSR, 11,000 of these powerful heroes of the steppes are still not ready for work in the fields.

The all-union operational headquarters devoted great attention to preparation of equipment for the harvest campaign. Haymaking has already started in the south of the country, but about 150,000 mowing machines are still not ready for work in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Overhauling of grain harvesters is proceeding rapidly. The all-union operational headquarters has adopted extra measures to speed up supplies of new machines, spare parts and other material-technical means to carry out fieldwork.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES BREAD WASTAGE IN MOSCOW

LD061520Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2100 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Vladimir Zhukov commentary]

[Text] "Don't-buy-more-than-you-need" notices are put up in most of the 704 bakeshops of Moscow. Certainly this isn't because of some kind of austerity rate for bread. There was a shortage of bread during the Second World War, but today 30 huge bakeries in the city turn out 2,000 tons of bread a day, more than half a pound of bread for each resident. Well, this is even more than an average person needs. So why these "Don't-buy-more-than-you-need" notices, you'll ask? You see, bread is sold at giveaway prices. A superior quality loaf of 1 kilogram costs 28 kopecks and many people don't think twice about having more bread than they need. Indeed, in terms of money there isn't really anything to think of twice, so surplus bread is sometimes considered to be nothing out of the ordinary. Yet, while one can deep-freeze surplus meat or boil surplus milk to prevent it from turning sour, no one can have fresh yesterday's loaf. Considering that one can have it almost for free at every corner of town, some people don't care much to save bread. The problem is, of course, rather ethical than practical, since most people have right ideas about what bread means to the state. Still, it raises concern among economists, and this is why: As anyone can guess, the production of bread is a painstaking and difficult thing anywhere. In our country we have our own difficulties associated with climate and weather. One economist recently said that the production cost of bread is almost four times more than its retail price. Bread, in this way, is a heavily subsidized product because it is one of the most important products, and as such, according to our ideas, everyone should be in a position to have it in unlimited quantities. Unlimited, yes, but reasonable.

One baker recently wrote to a Moscow daily complaining about bread wastes. He said bread nowadays is being distributed in our country in accordance with the communist motto: "To each according to his requirements." With the token bread prices it is practically so. This is our big achievement, that baker wrote, that we can afford it today; but people should be educated to treat bread in a conscientious way. This professional complaint brings me to the economists' concern over the issue I mentioned earlier. (?It lies) not only on the bread wastes, negligible as they are. The problem doesn't involve just bread--all essential food products-and that is meat, milk and grain products--are heavily subsidized. This year's government subsidies on these products amount to 20,000 million rubles, which is much more than the defense spending. Furthermore, subsidizing refers not only to food products but to many essential services as well. Take public transport, for instance, which has a heavy subsidy from the state. Our rents don't even cover house maintenance expenditures. All communal services are offered at a considerable discount, the balance being paid for by the state, not to mention major social services like education or health service, which we get altogether free. What is more important now is that the number of goods and servies that are being subsidized and the amounts of government subsidies are increasing. We call ourselves a society that is building communism, and as I said, its motto is: "To each according to his requirements." Subsidies are half way to realizing this motto and the "Don't-buy-more-than-you-need" campaign is something designed to teach people to live to that motto.

COSMOS-1,004 LAUNCHED; EQUIPMENT FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD060914Y Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 6, TASS--The artificial earth's satellite Cosmos-1004 was launched in the Soviet Union on May 5 to continue the exploration of outer space.

The initial period of revolution is 89.4 minutes. The maximum distance from the earth's surface is 311 kilometres, the minimum distance is 213 km, inclination of the orbit is 62.8 degrees.

Besides the scientific equipment, the sputnik carries a radio transmitter working in the frequency of 19,995 megacycles. The equipment on board the sputnik functions normally.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS STUDY ICE PACK IN ARCTIC

LD061054Y Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, May 6, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Konstantinov who participates in the work of the air borne high-latitude expedition North-30 radioes:

A new floating island on which Soviet winterers are staying looks from board the plane like the back of a huge whale. This island with an area of 100 square kilometres is now situated north of the Wrangel Island and is moving slowly in the direction of the North Pole.

The plane landed on a narrow strip of level fast ice in the "bow" part of the island and taxied close to a rank of winterers' huts. This township constitutes the core of a new research base that has been created by Soviet winterers in the heartland of the Arctic.

For the fifth time, the USSR flag is hoisted over islands of ice, a surprising phenomena of Arctic nature, said the chief of the base Igor Popov. He said that such islands are huge level icebergs that broke off from shelf glaciers of the Canadian Archipelago. The new island that was discovered in the autumn of last year by Vasiliy Shilnikov who specializes in investigating ice condition is larger than such islands discovered earlier. The floating island that weighs billions of tons and that is unaffected by sudden splits is an ideal place for creating a drifting observatory with a broad scientific program.

The winterers are studying the island in detail. They are to establish its age, its structure and choose the site for the future Soviet drifting scientific station North Pole-24.

BRIEFS

SOVIET SATELLITE SYSTEM--In 1967, there were 20 Orbita satellites and now there are 80. In order to bring television transmission to the entire territory of the USSR, in October 1976 the Ekran satellite was launched. This satellite serves the area east of the Urals, the extreme north, the Far East and Central Asian republics--or about 40 percent of the Soviet Union. At present almost the entire country can receive the "Vremya" television program at 0800 and 2100 Moscow time. Satellites are used for other purposes besides television transmission. For example, photocopies of central newspapers can be transmitted via satellites and received by local printing houses, which can then print them on the same day they are printed in Moscow. Some telephone calls are made with the help of satellites: both internal calls and also some with socialist countries, including Cuba. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 7 May 78 LD]

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